



THE

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 336.

C. Popillius Lænas *, whose Speech
was begun in our last, concluded
thus:



HAT the Hon. Gentleman may mean, Sir, by governing such a numerous Assembly, I do not know; but according to the common Acceptation of the Word, I should be sorry to see it in the Power of Ministers to govern either House of Parliament, by any other Method than that of convincing the Majority, that nothing is proposed or intended but what is for the publick Good; for if either House were to be governed by the Hopes of Reward, I am sure, it could be of no Service to the People, and of very little even to the Crown itself; because the Design and Use of Parliaments is, that they may be a Check upon the Conduct of Ministers, and no Man whose Behaviour in this House is governed by his Hopes of Reward, will ever set himself up

as a Check upon the Conduct of those who alone can bestow the Reward he expects. We must therefore suppose, that Ministers may prevail with a Majority of this Assembly to approve or agree to what

A appears to be for the publick Service, without having it in their Power to give a Title, Post, or Pension, to every one that approves of their Measures; or otherwise we must conclude, that no such Assembly ought to exist, and, consequent-

B ly, that the very Form of a limited Government ought to be abolished in this selfish and corrupt Nation. What Effect some late corrupt Practices may have had upon the Genius and Morals of the lower Sort of People, I do not know;

C but, I hope, it has as yet had little or no Effect upon the Generality of those that have any Chance of being Members of this House; and unless they are become very much degenerated, we must from Experience conclude, that when our Ministers pursue popular and right Measures, they may depend upon

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* In the Character of Lord Strange.

the Assistance and Approbation of Parliament. This, I say, we must from Experience conclude, for in former Ages our Ministers had but few Rewards to bestow, and yet they never failed of having the Parliament's Approbation, when their Measures were such as were agreeable to the People. Nay, from the very Nature of the Case we must draw the same Conclusion; for a House of Commons freely chosen by the People, must approve of what the People approves of: If from selfish Motives they should disapprove, or oppose such Measures, the opposing Members would be sure of being turned out at the next Election; and as the King has it in his Power to bring on a new Election whenever he pleases, his Ministers may easily get rid of such selfish, mean spirited Members, and may, consequently, if they desire it, always have a Parliament generally composed of Gentlemen of true Honour and publick Spirit; but the contrary is what most Ministers desire, as has of late been manifest from the Characters of those who were generally set up as Candidates upon the Court Interest.

We can never therefore be in Danger of Anarchy or Confusion, from its not being in the Power of a Minister to bribe a Majority of this House into his Measures, nor can we suppose that the People will rechuse a Majority of those who have, in a former Session, opposed what was agreeable to the greatest Part of their Constituents; but when Bribery and corrupt Motives prevail within Doors, they will certainly prevail without, and then we may see a Member burnt in Effigy one Year in the publick Streets of his Borough, and rechosen the Year following as their Representative in a new Parliament: We may see the most notorious fraudulent Practices carried on by the Underlings

in Power, and those Underlings encouraged by the Minister, and protected by a Majority in Parliament: We may see the most unpopular and destructive Measures pursued by our Ministers, and all approved, nay applauded by Parliament. These Things we may see, Sir: These Things we have seen within these last twenty Years; and this has brought our Affairs both at home and abroad into the melancholy Situation which is now acknowledged by all, and will soon, I fear, be severely felt by the whole Nation.

If the present Distress of our domestick Affairs were a Secret, I should avoid mentioning it as much as any Gentleman whatever; but alas! it is no Secret either to our C Enemies or Friends; and this makes the former despise us, and the latter shy of entering into any Engagements with us. We may threaten, but our Enemies know, we are unable to carry our Threats into Execution: We may promise, but our D Friends know, we are unable to perform our Engagements. This Knowledge has made those who are the professed Enemies of publick Liberty more daring in their Attempts, and, I am afraid, it will render it impossible to form any E Confederacy sufficient for defeating their present ambitious Projects; and it is so evident that this Misfortune has been brought upon us and Europe by our bad Economy at home, and our wicked, wrong-headed, or pusillanimous Conduct abroad, that F I am surprised to hear the contrary asserted now, when the fatal Consequences of our Conduct are become so glaring.

I shall grant, Sir, that the Nation has been of late Years involved in many Broils, but I will affirm, G and it has been fully proved at the respective Times those Broils happened, that every Broil we have been engaged in since his late Ma- jesty's

Jeffy's Accession to the Throne, has proceeded from some Scheme of our own contriving, or from some wrong Step in our own Administration. I shall not trouble you with taking Notice of every Particular, because it would be tedious, and, I think, unnecessary; therefore I shall confine myself to the three Wars now carrying on in Europe, I mean that between *Spain* and us; that between the Duke of *Bavaria*, assisted by the *French*, and the Queen of *Hungary*; and that between the *Swedes* and *Muscovites*; and I shall shew, that every one of them proceeded from the ridiculous Conduct of our Ministers. With regard to the *Spanish* War, if our Ministers had, at the Time of the Treaty of *Seville*, insisted upon an Explanation of former Treaties, which had, before that Time, been misinterpreted by *Spain*: If they had insisted upon *Spain*'s giving up her Pretence of visiting, searching, or seizing, in Time of Peace, any Ships in the high Seas of *America*, on Account of what they called contraband Goods, I am convinced, the Court of *Spain* would have agreed to give up that Pretence, in the most explicit Terms, rather than lose the Advantages stipulated for them by that Treaty. Even after this false Step, if our Ministers had properly resented the Treatment our Commissioners met with at the Court of *Spain*, and had peremptorily insisted upon immediate Satisfaction for the first Insult our Merchant Ships met with in the Seas of *America*, the Spanish Court would have complied, rather than enter into a War with this Nation, at the very Time they were engag'd in a War with the *Emperor* in *Italy*. But instead of this, our Ministers, ever since the Year 1720, appear'd so complaisant in every Negotiation with that Court, and submitted so tamely to every Insult, that the Court of *Spain* be-

gan to imagine, that we would give up the Point in Dispute, rather than come to an open Rupture with them; and this, I am persuaded, would have been the Consequence of the late Convention, if the Indignation of our People had not at last got the better of the Submission of our Ministers. Our present War with *Spain* is, therefore, evidently owing to the ill-timed Complaisance and Pusillanimity of our Ministers, and yet this Complaisance and Pusillanimity was in every Step approved by our Parliaments, and has not even yet been censured, notwithstanding the fatal Consequence it has produced, and the Disappointment of all those Hopes, with which our Ministers so confidently flattered us, that their tedious Negotiations would at last end in an honourable and advantageous Peace.

Then, Sir, with regard to the War in *Germany*, even the King of *Prussia*'s invading *Silesia* was owing to the bad Conduct of our Ministers; for if they had insisted upon Satisfaction, with regard to his Claims upon *Silesia*, before they guaranty'd the *Pragmatick Sanction*, they might have obtained a Stipulation for that Purpose from the Court of *Vienna*, which would have prevented that Invasion. But even after this Neglect, they might have prevented the War now carrying on in *Germany*; for the King of *Prussia* offer'd such Terms as ought in Prudence, perhaps in Justice too, to have been accepted by the Court of *Vienna*, and would have been accepted by that Court, if we had insisted upon it as the Condition *fine qua non* of our giving them any Assistance. If we had done this, it is evident from Facts and Dates, that the Duke of *Bavaria* would never have been chosen *Emperor*, nor would he have attack'd the Queen of *Hungary*, and in that Case no *Frenchman* would

have enter'd *Germany* in a hostile Manner; for none of the *French* Troops enter'd *Germany*, nor did the Duke of *Bavaria* commit any one Act of Hostility against the Queen of *Hungary*, till the King of *Prussia* was drove into their Alliance by the *Obstinacy* of the Court of *Vienna*; and that Court was encouraged in their *Obstinacy* by our Ministers, which I need not trouble you with demonstrating, because it is evident not only from the Papers upon our Table, but also from the Resolution of this House in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*, before she had any other declared Enemy beside *Prussia*, and especially from the violent Speeches that were made by some Gentlemen upon that Occasion.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that it was by the bad Conduct of our Ministers, that the *French* and *Bavarians* were encouraged, or rather impowered, to attack the Queen of *Hungary*, and consequently that the present War in *Germany* is entirely owing to their bad Conduct, I need not use many Words to shew, that the War between *Sweden* and *Muscovy* is owing to the same Cause; for from the Time that War was declared by *Sweden* it is evident, that if the *French* had not resolved to send their Troops into *Germany*, the *Swedes* would not have declared War against *Muscovy*; and consequently, if the Conduct of our Ministers was the Cause of the *French* resolving to send their Troops into *Germany*, it was the ultimate Cause of the *Swedes* declaring War against *Muscovy*.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that not only the present Distresses of this Nation, but all the Distresses and Confusions in which *Europe* is at present involved, are owing to the late Measures of our Administration; and tho' the Consequences were not perhaps at first so visible as they are at present, yet it cannot be said, they were not foretold; for what we now see has been often

foretold both within Doors and without; and, indeed, appeared manifest to a great Majority of the Nation, tho' to our great Misfortune it never appeared so to a Majority of this House, which I am not at all surprised at, considering the great Number of Placemen and Expectants we had always in this Assembly. That any of those Placemen or Expectants were wilfully blind, I shall not pretend to say: I do believe, that many, if not all of them, were imposed on by the specious Pretences made use of upon each respective Occasion; and I the rather believe so, because, I know how easy it is to impose upon Men, when their own private Interest is made the Harbinger of the Deceit; but the Misfortunes we now labour under, and the Evidence from whence those Misfortunes have all proceeded, ought to be a prevailing Argument with us, to prevent any publick Deceit's being hereafter introduced into this House by the same Sort of Gentleman Usher. That this Bill will be altogether effectual for this Purpose, is what I shall not pretend to assert, but I am convinced, it will have some Effect; and as it is the best Remedy I can think of at present, I am therefore for agreeing to the Motion.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by P. Furius Philus *, which was as follows, viz.

F Mr. President,
S I R,

A S I had the Honour to be one of those that received the Commands of the House last Session, to bring in a Bill of this Nature, I can't sit still, and not testify my Ap- G probation of it now.—If ever there was a Time when it was necessary to preserve the Purity of this House,

* In the Character of John Philipp, Eli-

and to guard against the Influence that the Enjoyment of Power and Profit is too apt to have on the Minds of Men, this is the Time, when the Nation is poor, groaning under the Burden of heavy Taxes, and yet luxurious and extravagant in the Pursuit of Pleasures.—Nothing can so effectually preserve this Nation from Ruin, as the maintaining of innate Freedom within these Walls, and nothing can so effectually attack and get the better of that Freedom, as the Allurements of Places and Offices, which insensibly lead Men away from their first Resolves, and at length, by Custom and Example, quite harden and corrupt them.—A Bill therefore of this Nature, that so evidently tends (if you'll give me Leave to use the Expression) to lead Men out of Temptation, must necessarily deliver them from Evil; therefore I heartily concur in the Motion.

The following Speech was made in this Debate by L. Junius Brutus*, and was to this Effect:

Mr. President,
S I R,

AS it is very well known, and, I doubt not, very well remembered, that I had last Session the Honour not only to be one of those that received the Commands of this House to bring in such a Bill as is now proposed, but was also the first Mover for it, and as I shall now be against the Motion, I think myself bound in Duty to my Sovereign, in Duty to myself, in Duty to my Country, and in Duty to the Liberties of Europe, to give my Reasons for this Change in my Behaviour, which, without an Explanation, might perhaps, by some Gentlemen, be presumed to proceed from Motives of a mercenary or ambitious Nature; and I must begin, Sir, with assuring you, that this Change in my

Behaviour does not proceed from any Change in my Situation, or from any Change in my Sentiments with regard to the Bill itself, but merely from a Change in the Circumstances of our Affairs both abroad and at home.

With regard to the Necessity of our having such a Bill as this passed into a Law, my Sentiments are rather confirmed than altered by my Change of Situation; but, I hope, there is no Gentleman in this House so deficient in that Respect which is due to his Sovereign, as to chuse to have his Majesty's Assent to any necessary Bill rather compelled than freely obtained. When I talk of his Majesty, Sir, every Gentleman must be sensible, that my Duty as a Subject, and now as a Servant, obliges me to express myself with the greatest Caution; but as the great King *William* sometimes altered his Sentiments with regard to Bills in Parliament, I hope, I may say, without any Breach of my Duty, that the wisest of Kings are in some Cases too much influenced in their Sentiments, with regard to Bills offer'd to them by Parliament, by the artful Insinuations of those who have accidentally and undeservedly the Honour of being in their Councils. Tho' his present Majesty's Sentiments, with regard to the Bill now proposed, were never publickly known: Tho' he never was brought under a Necessity to declare them, yet we have great Reason to believe, that he was last Session prejudiced against any such Bill as was then passed by this House. This, I believe the Majority of us were then convinced of; but we had then the Misfortune to be convinced likewise, that he had no Man in his Councils who would attempt or presume to remove those Prejudices. This made it necessary for the Parliament to interfere, and by passing such a Bill to endeavour to remove

* In the Character of *Samuel Sandys, Esq;*

move those Prejudices, by shewing him that it was agreeable to his supreme, however disagreeable it might be to his subordinate Councils. But thank God! our Circumstances in this Respect are now very much altered. I hope, we are all convinced, I am sure, I am convinced, that his Majesty has now some Gentlemen in his Councils that will take the Liberty to endeavour to remove his Prejudices, by shewing that such a Bill as this, no Way encroaches upon his Prerogatives, and is absolutely necessary for preserving the Liberties of his People; and as soon as they have done this Piece of Service to their Country, I am convinced, they will themselves propose the bringing of such a Bill into this House, which would certainly communicate a more exquisite Pleasure to every Man who wishes well to our present Royal Family, than can be communicated by his Majesty's bare Assent to such a Bill.

I shall grant, Sir, that we are obliged, and ought to acknowledge our Gratitude to our Sovereign, even when he does no more than barely give the Royal Assent to an useful, necessary, and popular Bill; but the Obligation is certainly much greater, and will contribute more towards gaining his Majesty the Affections of his People, when such a Bill flows originally from the Crown itself, and is introduced here by those who are the known Servants of the Crown; therefore as this Bill is an useful and popular Bill, it must be the Desire of every Gentleman who has a Regard for the present Royal Family, that it should come from the Crown itself; and as we have great Reason to expect this from some of those who have been lately introduced into his Majesty's Councils, as soon as they can gain a prevailing Influence there, it is well worth our While to wait a Session or two, for an Event which

is so much to be wished for by every true Friend to the Protestant Establishment.

Thus, Sir, I have shewn such a Difference in the Circumstances of our Affairs at home, as ought, I think, to prevail with every Gentleman to suspend, at least for one Session, his Desire of having such a Law passed; and with regard to the Circumstances of our Affairs abroad, there is likewise a Difference, which ought to be an additional Argument for suspending our Desires in Favour of this Bill. The Affairs of Europe were last Session at such a Crisis as demanded the most vigorous Resolutions in our Councils, but we had then the Misfortune to have a Person at the Head of our Administration, from whom we could expect no such Resolution. From his Influence we could expect nothing but an inglorious Peace, or a sham War. In these Circumstances a Contest with our Sovereign could be no Detriment, but might be of great Advantage to the Nation, because it could produce nothing of worse Consequence than such a Peace or War as was to be expected from that Minister's Conduct, and it might produce a Change in our Administration. This was a Reason for our pushing the Bill at that Time, even tho' known to be contrary to our Sovereign's Inclination. His Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, and his Regard for the Cries of his People, at last prevailed: The obnoxious Persons were removed from the Administration, and in their Stead have been put some Gentlemen, from whom we may expect the most wise as well as the most vigorous Measures, with regard to our foreign Affairs. They have already given us Testimonies both of their Wisdom and Resolution. From their Conduct, supported by a perfect Harmony between his Majesty and his Parliament, we may expect a glorious

glorious Peace, or a vigorous and successful War; and therefore, we ought to be extremely cautious of doing any Thing that may interrupt that Harmony; because such an Interruption can now be attended with no Advantage either to this Nation or to *Europe*, but would certainly expose both to a Ruin which might otherwise have been prevented.

Now, Sir, let us consider the Circumstances in which we stand at present. We have all the Reason in the World to believe, that this Bill has been represented to his Majesty, by some of those that were lately about him, as an Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, and a Step towards introducing a Republican Form of Government. We have Reason to believe, that by such Misrepresentations his Majesty has conceived some Prejudices against it; and we cannot suppose, that those who have so lately been introduced into his Councils, have yet had Time to eradicate those Prejudices. If this Bill should be offered to him for his Assent, whilst he remained under such Prejudices, he would look upon it as a most ungrateful Return from a Parliament to which he had made such a Sacrifice: Nay, he would look upon it as an Attempt upon his Crown, and an Affront to his Person; and in such a Case, from his Majesty's known Courage and high Spirit, must we not suppose, that he would reject it with the utmost Disdain?

This, Sir, would certainly produce a Rupture between his Majesty and his Parliament; and in the present Circumstances of *Europe*, I tremble to think of the Consequences of such a Rupture. What has hitherto been the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, what has encouraged her Subjects to venture their Lives and Fortunes so bravely,

I may say, so desperately, in her Defence, has been the Hopes that Assistance would at last come from afar, even from the remotest Corners of the *British* Dominions. But if such a Rupture should ensue, what could she or her Subjects expect from us? Instead of being able to assist her, we should be involved in endless Disputes, perhaps in a tedious and destructive Civil War amongst ourselves: Thus that brave and heroick Queen would at last be obliged to submit to the Power of *France*, and *Polyphemus*'s Favour would be the only one we could expect from that insolent Nation.

For these Reasons, Sir, tho' I am as great a Friend as ever to the Bill now proposed, tho' I shall be ready to embrace the first favourable Opportunity for having it passed into a Law, yet I am against pushing for it at present, especially as I have, I think, good Reason to believe, that I shall in a very short Time have the Pleasure of seeing it readily agreed to by every Branch of our Legislature.

*The last Speech I shall give upon this Occasion, was that made by M. Valerius Corvus *, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

FROM what has been said by some Gentlemen in the Debate, I foresee, that if our Parliaments continue, in Time to come, as com-
plaisant to our Ministers as they have been in Time past, the Fate of this Question under this Admin-
istration, will be the same with that which was the Fate of the Question about reducing our Army under the last. The worthy Gentleman who was at the Head of our former Administration, and is now so deservedly sent to the other House, had,

* In the Character of Sir John Barnard.

had, whilst he was a Country Gentleman, so strenuously opposed keeping up a numerous standing Army in Time of Peace, that after he became Minister, tho' Excess of Modesty could never be reckoned among his Foibles, he had not the Assurance directly to oppose a Reduction. No, Sir, during the first Part of his Administration he always declared himself for a Reduction, as soon as a favourable Opportunity should offer; but he always endeavoured to shew, that the present was not a proper Opportunity, and at last both he and his Friends gathered Assurance enough to tell us, that even in Times of the most profound Tranquillity, a greater Number of regular Troops was, and always would be necessary, than that he had so strenuously opposed in the Year 1717, when there was the highest Probability of our going to be engag'd in a War both with Sweden and Spain.

This, Sir, was the Conduct of our former Minister, with regard to the annual Question about reducing our Army, and this, I could almost lay a Wager, will be the Conduct held by our present Ministers with regard to the bringing in and passing this Bill. They cannot directly oppose a Bill which they have upon former Occasions so often and so strenuously patronized; but tho' last Session did, yet this Session does not, it seems, afford us a proper Opportunity for applying a Remedy to an Evil which, they themselves allow, has brought Europe as well as this Nation, to the Brink of Destruction; and this, I am afraid, will be their Way of reasoning as long as they continue Ministers, or at least till they become as hardened as their Predecessor, which they may probably do, if they continue as long in Power, and then like him, they will freely declare, that they have actually changed their Sentiments, and that

no such Bill ought ever to be passed. I would not have any Thing of what I have said, Sir, applied to the Hon. Gentleman who formerly used to sit very near me, and whose Assistance I have often had in Matters which A I thought might tend to the Advantage or Security of my Country. As for him, I do not doubt his Sincerity, but I very much doubt his Influence, and therefore if his Majesty has been unjustly and wickedly prejudiced against this Bill, I am afraid, we must wait a very long Time, if we resolve to wait till those Prejudices be removed by his Influence. But whatever be his Majesty's Way of thinking about this Bill, it is what we have nothing to do with. As Members of this House B we ought to agree to every Bill we think necessary, without regard to our Sovereign's Way of thinking; because in Duty to him, we ought to suppose, that his Sentiments will always be right; and if he should refuse the Royal Assent to a Bill which D we think absolutely necessary for the Security of our Liberties, we ought in the very next Session to take that Method for having it pass'd into a Law, which was taken in King William's Time with regard to the Triennial Bill. I question much if E it was a Change of Sentiments that made King William pass that Bill. On the contrary, I am apt to believe, both the King's and his Ministers Sentiments were the same with what they had been the preceding Session; but as the Bill was passed F by both Houses the very Beginning of the ensuing Session, and before this House had granted the necessary Supplies, that wise King fore-saw, that, in the Humour this House was in, he could expect no more Supplies if he refused to pass that Bill, and therefore he prudently complied with the Desire of his Commons, perhaps contrary to the Advice of some of his chief Ministers.

fers. Can we suppose his present Majesty less wife, or less regardful of the Desires of his People? God forbid we should. At least, I who am no Minister, but a faithful Subject, will not dare to presume any such Thing.

I must therefore suppose, Sir, that if the Bill had been passed last Session by the other House, his Majesty would have given his Assent to it; for he must be sensible, that it is a Bill designed against the Ministers of the Crown, and not against the Crown itself; therefore, I think, we ought always to be more apprehensive of its not passing the other House, than of its not receiving the Royal Assent, after it has passed both Houses; and as, I hope, I may without Derogation suppose the other House more liable to the Influence of wicked Ministers, than we can ever suppose a wise King to be, therefore, now is the only proper Time for pushing this Bill, because some, I hope, of our present Ministers will promote its being passed by the other House, which is a Favour we cannot, in my Opinion, expect from any of them a Year hence. We must, I think, get such a Bill as this passed in the Infancy of an Administration, or never. When Ministers first enter upon their Administration, they are innocent, they are fond of Popularity; but very few of them long continue either their Innocence or Fondness. They soon find the Sweets of being able to purchase those they cannot persuade: To this they sacrifice their Fondness for Popularity: Thus they soon become criminal; and then their own Safety makes it necessary for them to oppose the passing of any Bill that may tend not only to prevent their future, but detect their past corrupt Practices.

But allow, Sir, that it would be decent in us to suppose his Majesty prejudiced against this Bill by some

former Misrepresentations, and that he had not of himself Strength of Mind enough to remove those Prejudices, without the Assistance of some of his new Ministers, we must suppose, that those Ministers have already attempted it, or that they have not. If they have attempted it, and have not succeeded, we ought to interpose, because their Advice will certainly acquire a new Weight with his Majesty, when he finds it seconded by the Advice of both Houses of Parliament. And if those new Ministers have not attempted, in six or eight Months, what is so necessary for the Happiness of their Sovereign and Security of their Country, it must proceed either from their not having the Boldness, or their not having an Inclination to make any such Attempt. If they have not had the Boldness to make the Attempt, we ought to pass the Bill, in order to give them Courage, and to furnish them with an Excuse for speaking freely to their Master upon a Subject of such Importance; and if they have not had an Inclination to make proper Remonstrances upon this Subject, I am sure, we ought to pass the Bill, in order to force them to perform what is their Duty both to their King and their Country.

To come now, Sir, to the Arguments made use of for shewing, that we have not the same Reason for pushing the Bill this Session, as we had in the last; they are chiefly founded upon a Supposition, that we have not only changed Men but Measures, which, in my Opinion, is a Sort of begging the Question; and considering what a small Number of new Members have been introduced into the Administration, and what a great Number of the former still remain in the most eminent Posts of our Government, it is a Question which, I believe, very few will grant. But suppose this

Question were granted, and that our new Ministers are all sincere Friends to this Bill, it is a strong Argument for pushing it during this Session, because we do not know, but that these new Ministers who are Friends to this Bill, for I much question if all of them are, may be turned out before next Session; and surely we have more Reason to expect his Majesty's Concurrence in this Bill, whilst there are some Gentlemen in his Councils that will dare to advise him right, than we can have after all such are removed.

Thus, I think, Sir, with regard to our domestick Affairs, there is no Difference in their Circumstances but what is an Argument for our pushing this Bill, with at least as much Vigour in this Session as we did in the last; and with regard to foreign Affairs, I shall readily grant, they now bear a much better Aspect than they did a Twelvemonth ago; but this, I think, is owing to the unexpected Success of the Queen of Hungary's Arms, and to the bad Conduct of the French, much more than to any Change in our Administration. The ridiculous, I may say, treacherous Conduct of the French towards the King of Prussia, was the true and original Cause of detaching him from their Alliance: The Views of the Hanover Ministers being defeated, they became his Friends, since they saw, they could not with Safety or Advantage become his Enemies; and the Success of the Queen of Hungary's Arms having drawn M. Maillebois away from their Frontier, left them at Liberty to concert new Projects. These Changes our old Minister, with all his Blundering, would, I believe, have taken Advantage of, as well as the new, and might perhaps have done it with as great Effect, and perhaps with a less Expence to the Nation than the new have done; for tho' we have already been put to a monstrous Charge, it cannot be

said, that our new Ministers have as yet given any Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, but what we may suppose the former Minister would, in the same Circumstances, have been as ready to give as they; so that we cannot justly suppose our Conduct, with regard to foreign Affairs, to be in the least altered.

But suppose, Sir, that our new Ministers are to act in the most vigorous Manner: Suppose they are to involve the Nation in a War with France, is this a Reason for our delaying to take Care of our own Liberties? Shall we sacrifice our own Liberties for the Sake of preserving the Liberties of Europe? Did such a Thought ever enter into the Heads of our Ancestors? On the contrary, Sir, we know, that in Times of the greatest foreign Danger, they took Care to vindicate their domestick Liberty, and never upon that Account scrupled a Contest with their Sovereign, if he refused to comply with their just Demands. The memorable Contest in King Richard the IIId's Time, when the French had an Army and a Fleet actually ready to invade the Nation, will, and ought to be a Precedent for all future Parliaments; and the Triennial Bill itself was extorted from King William in the very Heat of a French War. Therefore, the foreign Danger we are in, were it much greater than it is, can be no Argument against our passing this Bill, even suppose we were sure of its being rejected by his Majesty; but we are so far from being sure of this, that we have no Reason to suppose it. His Majesty has always shewn such a Regard for his Parliaments, and has so lately given us a Proof of that Regard, that we neither can nor ought to suppose, he will reject any Bill which is thought necessary for securing our Liberties, not only by the Parliament, but by a great Majority of the People.

The

The Cause of the Queen of Hungary, Sir, which has been so emphatically recommended to us on this Occasion, deserves, I shall grant, our highest Regard. I wish the Cause of her House had been more regarded by us than it seems to have been for several Years past: I wish we had no Way contributed to the pulling down of the Power of that House; and I wish, now we are again come to our right Senses, it were in our Power to give her a more effectual Assistance than we are able or likely to give; but if we have a Mind to give her any effectual Assistance, the passing of such a Bill as this will be the best Way we can take for enabling us to do so. It will reconcile the People to their Sovereign, and put an End to all the Jealousies now reigning amongst them: It will render our Government popular, which will restore to us a Confidence amongst those who ought to be our Allies, and enable us to form a Confederacy sufficient for supporting the Queen of Hungary, and restoring the Balance of Power. Thus, Sir, in every Light we can view this Question, the present is not only a proper, but the most proper Time we can take, for attempting to have such a Bill pass'd into a Law, and therefore, I hope, the Motion will be agreed to.

As we generally have in our Club a Debate upon one or other, and sometimes upon both the Addresses presented by the two Houses of Parliament at their first Meeting, we had this Year a Debate upon that which was presented by the House of Commons, for which Purpose the Motion made for an Address in that House was read in our Club as follows, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; to express our great Sa-

tisfaction at the constant Attention his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to give to the Advice of his Parliament; and to assure his Majesty, that, as we think the Support of the House of Austria, and the restoring and securing the Balance of Power in Europe, are inseparable from the true Interest of these Kingdoms, we have a grateful Sense of the early Care his Majesty took in forming such a Force in the Low Countries, as might be of Service to those great and desirable Ends; which, we are satisfy'd, could not, at that Time, have been so readily and effectually done, as by his Majesty's sending a Body of his Electoral Troops, together with the Hessians, to join the British and Austrian Forces in those Parts; and that this House will chearfully and effectually support his Majesty in all such necessary Measures; to congratulate his Majesty on the happy Turn of Affairs in the North; and to declare, that we are fully convinced, that it is owing to the Spirit and Vigour, which his Majesty has shewn in the Defence of his Allies, that the King of Sardinia has been enabled to act a Part so useful to the common Cause, and that the Queen of Hungary has been encouraged to bear up amidst extreme Difficulties, and notwithstanding the numerous Enemies sent against her; to assure his Majesty, that this House will grant to his Majesty such Supplies, as shall be found necessary for perfecting the great Work, in which he is engaged, for prosecuting with Vigour the just and necessary War with Spain, and for maintaining the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms; and that in all our Deliberations we will endeavour to make manifest to the World, that we have nothing so much at Heart, as the Honour

‘ Honour of his Majesty, the Support of his Government, and the true Interest of his Crown and Kingdoms.’ Upon this Motion we had a Debate, in which Cn. Manlius Vulso* spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

WHAT happened towards the End of last Session, gave me a strong Suspicion, that our new Ministers would not only tread the Steps of the old, but would endeavour to improve every bad Precedent introduced by any of their Predecessors: Their Conduct since that Time has added to this Suspicion; and the Motion now made to you has confirmed it. Every one must remember how violently some Gentlemen in both Houses of Parliament have for several Years been exclaiming against the late Custom of making long complaisant Addresses to the Crown, by way of Answer to his Majesty’s Speech from the Throne, and with how much Zeal they endeavoured to persuade us, to return to our old Custom of presenting a short general Address upon such Occasions. Yet no sooner have those Gentlemen got into, I believe, but a very small Share of Power, than they quite alter their Tone, and propose to us a much longer, and, I think, a more parasitical Address than was ever proposed, I believe, by any of their Predecessors.

Surely, Sir, they must have a most contemptible Opinion of this House, if they expect, that we should plunge into high Encomiums upon Measures which we know nothing of, and assert Facts, which it is not possible for us to tell whether they be true or not. If we comply with such a Request, I must say, G they or their Successors, for I foresee their Reign will not be long, will have Reason to cry out with the

Roman Emperor, they are shock’d with the slavish Complaisance of the British Senate. When I say this, Sir, every Gentleman must see, that I point at those Expressions in the Motion, which propose our declaring that we have a grateful Sense of the early Care his Majesty took, in forming such a Force in the Low Countries, as might be of Service to the Support of the House of Austria, and restoring the Balance of Power; that this could not have been so effectually done as by his Majesty’s sending a Body of his Electoral Troops into those Parts; and that the King of Sardinia’s being enabled to act a Part useful to the common Cause, and the Queen of Hungary’s being encouraged to bear up amidst her Difficulties, are owing to the Spirit and Vigour his Majesty has shewn in the Defence of his Allies.

For God’s sake, Sir, what have we now before us, that can give the least Authority for any of those flattering Declarations? His Majesty’s Speech, indeed, seems to give some Sort of Authority, but it is an established Maxim in this House, to look upon that as no Authority, because it is always supposed to be the Speech of the Ministers; and Ministers, we know, are not very scrupulous in asserting Facts, which, they think, may tend to a Justification of their Conduct, as is manifest from many Speeches during our late Administration, and particularly from that Speech made by our Ministers in the Year 1726-7, which is, perhaps, one of the longest and most stuffed with bold Assertions, that was ever attempted to be passed upon a British Parliament; and every one may now see the Misfortunes naturally flowing from the Conduct which that Speech was intended to justify. The Facts asserted in that Speech were such as have since appeared to be false, and, indeed, they

* In the Character of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

they were such as from the very Nature of Things would have appeared suspicious to an independent and unprejudiced Parliament; we therefore never ought, in our Address, to repeat any of those Facts mentioned or referred to in the Speech from the Throne; and surely we ought not, in our Address, to mention, or to declare our Satisfaction with regard to any Circumstance that may probably, upon a strict Examination, appear to be false, which is, I think, the Case with regard to several Circumstances mentioned in this Proposition. That his Majesty has sent a few of his British Troops to *Flanders* is certainly true, and, I believe, we shall very soon find it to be so, by the Demands made upon us for their Support and Transportation; but how they can, in that Country, be of any Service to the Queen of Hungary, or to the restoring of the Balance of Power, is more than I can comprehend, unless it could be said, that the Dutch are to join with us, in order to form an Army for attacking *France* upon that Side; and if I am rightly informed, the contrary of this is true; for, I believe, they have declared to us, that whoever strikes the first Blow in that Part of the World, they will look upon as their Enemies, and will treat them as such. But suppose, Sir, that the Force we have sent to *Flanders* could there be of any Service to the Queen of Hungary, or the Balance of Power, can we say, it has been done early? Early with regard to what, Sir? Surely, it cannot be said to have been done early with regard to the Season of the Year; for the Time for Action was almost over before they were sent there. And with regard to the War now carrying on against the Queen of Hungary, I am sure, it cannot be said to have been done early; for if it had not

been for the surprising Fidelity and Bravery of her own Subjects, and the more surprising ill Conduct of her Enemies, she had been obliged to submit to a *Carte-Blanche* long before we sent a Man into *Flanders*.

A This Word, Early, can therefore be supposed to relate only to our new Ministers; and in this Case it ought to have a Consequence which I wish it may, but it is such a one as they, I believe, do not wish to see. It ought to engage us in an Inquiry, B why this was not done by our former Minister; for if it is such a wise and such a necessary Step in our new Ministers, why was it not thought on? Why was it not made by our old?

C For these Reasons, Sir, the sending of our Troops to *Flanders* is a Measure which we ought not to precipitate ourselves into an Approbation of: At least we cannot, I think, say to his Majesty that it has been done early. As the Affair cannot yet come properly before us, D I shall not determine myself upon either Side of the Question; but in the Light it appears to me at present, I cannot think the Measure right, and if it was right, I am sure we cannot say, it was early enough undertaken, unless we design our Address for our new Ministers and not for our Sovereign. This Part of the Proposition I cannot therefore agree to, and the next is really surprising. To desire this House to assert positively, that a proper Force could not be formed E in *Flanders* without taking *Hanoverians* into our Pay, before we have had any one Proof of the Fact laid before us, is really a Piece of Assurance in our new Ministers, superior to any that was ever practised by any of their Predecessors. Whether F we have amongst us, now the blue Ribbon is fled from our Assembly, any one that is of his Majesty's Cabinet Council, I do not know, but this,

this, I am sure, is a Fact that cannot be asserted by any but such as have been for some Time there, and therefore I must beg of our Ministers not to desire us to assert a Fact which we neither do nor can know any Thing about, and which, in my Opinion, appears to be highly improbable, because I suppose we are to take these *Hanoverian* Forces into the Pay of *Great Britain*, and I think it highly improbable, that we could get no Troops to hire in all *Europe*, beside these *Hanoverians*. If there were any other Troops to be had, I will now say, it was wrong to take *Hanoverians*; and if there were any other Troops to be had in *Europe*, they might have been marched into *Flanders* Time enough for any Use we can make of them; for it is certain, we cannot now make use of them either in *Flanders*, or any where else, till next Spring, before which Time it is as certain, that Troops may march to *Flanders* from the remotest Corner of *Europe*.

I shall not anticipate the Debate, Sir, either upon our sending our own Troops to *Flanders*, or upon marching the *Hanoverians* and *Hessians* thither; but I must observe, that as Things appear to me at present, if we design that our Troops should be of any real Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, we should have sent our own Troops to *Hanover*, in order to have formed such an Army there, as might have prevented M. *Maillebois*'s March to the Relief of *Prague*, or to have drove him and all his Ragamuffians back to his own Country; for if we had formed a sufficient Army in *Hanover*, and had been ready to attack him, or follow him, I believe, he would hardly have ventured to have marched his Army into *Bohemia*; and if he had been forced to march back to his own Country, I believe, all the French Troops then in *Germany*,

would soon have been in the Possession of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Emperor would have been obliged to come to an Accommodation with her, upon such Terms as we had thought fit to propose. This, Sir,

A I shall grant, is foreign to the present Debate; but it is, I think, a very good Reason for our resolving to say nothing in our Address either about sending our own Troops to *Flanders*, or about marching the *Hanoverians* thither. If our Ministers are fond of having Compliments from this House upon their Measures, I hope they will stay till those Measures are brought properly before us, and then our Compliments will come with a greater, and, I think, a much more desirable Weight.

The late Turn of Affairs in the North, I shall allow, Sir, to be happy both to this Kingdom and to *Europe*; because it has disappointed the Tools of *France* in *Sweden*, and may bring some of them to the

D Block. I wish, I saw some French Tools nearer home brought into the same Sort of Danger. But let that Turn be as happy as it will, we have no Business with congratulating his Majesty upon it, because it implies, as if we thought it owing in some Measure to the Conduct of our Ministers; whereas it is entirely owing to the Wisdom of the *Russian* Court, the Conduct of their Generals, and the Bravery of their Troops.

I shall likewise grant, Sir, that the present Conduct of the King of *Sardinia* is of great Use to the common Cause, and that the Queen of *Hungary* has bore up in a very surprising Manner amidst the many Difficulties she has been, and still is surrounded with; but I cannot be so complaisant as to say, that either the Conduct of the King of *Sardinia*, or the Courage of the Queen of *Hungary*, is owing to the Spirit

Spirit and Vigour our Ministers have shewn in the Defence of our Allies. I say, I cannot pass such a Compliment, because I do not think it is true. The Conduct of the King of Sardinia may, indeed, be partly owing to our Money, and the Neighbourhood of our Fleet in the Mediterranean; but it is chiefly owing to his own Interest, and to the Spirit and Vigour which the Queen of Hungary has shewn in her own Defence. And as to the latter, her bearing up under so many Difficulties is so far from being the Effect of any Spirit or Vigour shewn by our Ministers, that all the Difficulties she has been brought into are owing to the Conduct of our late Minister; for if he had shewn either Spirit or Vigour, or if he had made any one right Step upon the Death of the late Emperor, I am persuaded, the French would not have dared to send a Man into Germany, nor would the Duke of Bavaria have dared to attack the Queen of Hungary. 'Tis true, our new Ministers have made at least a Shew of a little more Spirit and Vigour than their Predecessor; but as yet it is but a Shew, and before they made even that Shew, the Queen of Hungary was extricated out of her greatest Difficulty, by the Bravery of her Troops, and the treacherous Conduct of the French towards the King of Prussia.

I have now, Sir, gone thro' this long complicated Motion. I say complicated, because it is evidently made up of Professions of Duty and Affection to his Majesty, and of Compliments to the Ministers upon their Conduct. As to the former Part of it, I shall be for making those Professions as strong and explicit as you please: I shall even be for enlarging them if it be desired; but as to the other Part, I think, we ought never on such an Occasion to pass Compliments upon the Conduct of our Ministers, and especially

such Compliments as appear evidently to be false. I hope, I have shewn that all the Compliments desired by this Motion are such, or at least such as appear highly improbable; therefore, I hope, the Hon. Gentleman will leave them all out, and content himself with that Part of his Motion which contains our Professions of Duty and Affection to his Majesty.

*The next Speech I shall give was that made by L. Valerius Flaccus *, which was to this Effect:*

Mr. President,
S I R,

I hope I shall not be accused of having ever opposed making a proper and dutiful Return to his Majesty's Speech from the Throne: I was always of Opinion, that when his Majesty is graciously pleased, in his Speech, to descend to Particulars, and to give us some Account of the State of our publick Affairs, we are in Duty bound to return an Answer, of some Kind or other, to every Particular mentioned in his Majesty's Speech; and I do not well know what Gentlemen mean when they say, this is contrary to the Custom of our Ancestors. I am sure, Sir, this Method of addressing has been a Custom ever since I can remember, and, I believe, it has been the Custom ever since our Kings have been pleased to give us any particular Account of our Affairs in their Speeches from the Throne. This, it is very well known, was not the Custom in antient Times; for in those Days the King made but a very short Speech, perhaps a general Compliment to the two Houses, and left it to his Chancellor to descend to Particulars, and to give the Parliament an Account of the State of publick Affairs, and the Reasons for calling them together.

* In the Character of Sir William Tonge.

In those Times therefore, Sir, it was right in both Houses to return a general Answer; for they could not with any Propriety take Notice, in their Address to the King, of any Thing that had been said to them by the Lord Chancellor. But it being now the Custom, and a most gracious and respectful Custom, I think, it is: I say, it being now the Custom for the King himself, in his Speech from the Throne, to communicate to us a particular Account of the State of our Affairs, we ought at least to be as respectful to him as he is to us, and consequently, in our Address, we ought to take some Notice at least, of every Thing he has been pleased to mention in his Speech. Nay, as our Addresses upon such Occasions are never held to be an Approbation of any Measure mentioned in them, we ought to make some Sort of Compliment upon every Thing he has been pleased to say, unless the Measure be evidently wrong, and such as will certainly meet with a Censure, in that Session of Parliament.

This being the Case, Sir, I think, there is nothing proposed by this Motion but what may be safely, and, I think, ought in Duty to be agreed to. We have not, 'tis true, as yet had Time to consider fully every particular Circumstance mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, and proposed to be mentioned in our Address; but, in my Opinion, there is no Measure mentioned in either, that appears evidently to be wrong. I am convinced, that upon a thorough Examination they will all appear to be right, and will receive the Approbation of this Assembly. As to our sending our Troops to *Flanders*, tho' I do not pretend to be in the Secrets of the Cabinet, yet from those Circumstances that were publickly known I must conclude, it was not only right but necessary for

us to send a Body of our Troops to the Continent, in order to shew to those who secretly, perhaps, inclined to enter into an Alliance with us against the ambitious Projects of *France*, that we not only would, but A were ready to protect them against the Resentment of that powerful and aspiring Nation. And if it was necessary for us to send a Body of our Troops to the Continent, *Flanders* was the most proper Place we could send them to, for answering B this Purpose, not only because it was the most centrical, but because we could from thence, with the greatest Ease, carry the War into *France* itself, in case that Court should resolve to send any more of its Troops into *Germany*, or to attack any of C those Powers that might declare in our Favour.

This had accordingly, Sir, the intended Effect: It not only prevented the *French* from sending any more Troops into *Germany*, but it prevented their sending any Troops D to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*. Would our sending our Troops to *Hanover* have had this Effect? Could we thereby have drove M. *Maillebois* back to his own Country? No, Sir, the *French* being then secure against any Attack upon their own Dominions, if M. *Maillebois* found he could not safely march directly into *Bohemia*, he would have marched up the *Rhine* towards *Alfase*, and after being joined there by a fresh Body of Troops, he would have marched to *Bohemia*, and thereby have made that Country the Seat of War, which would have been dangerous for the Queen of *Hungary*, and extremely inconvenient for us. At the same Time, and for the same Reason, the *French* would have sent a Body of Troops to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*, which would have forced the King of *Sardinia* to desert his Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary*, and to accept

accept the Terms offered by France and Spain. Besides these Disadvantages, Sir, there is another of equal Consequence, which would have attended our sending our Troops to Hanover: It would have furnished the King's domestick Enemies with a Pretence for saying, that England was going to be involved in a War for the Sake of Hanover; and this Pretence, tho' very ill grounded, might have had a fatal Effect upon the Minds of our common People, and perhaps upon the Minds of our common Soldiers.

From these Considerations, Sir, it is apparent, that *Flanders* was the only proper Place we could send our Troops to; and as they could not by themselves, even after being sent there, have any great Effect upon the Councils of *France*, it became necessary to increase our Force there, by the Addition of foreign Troops, hired from some Potentate or other. Whether we could get any other Troops to hire beside those of *Hanover*, I shall not take upon me to determine; but I can see no Reason why we should not take the Troops of *Hanover* into our Pay as soon as any other; and in the present Case, they were certainly the most ready, because they were nearest, and because an Agreement for taking them into our Pay could be much sooner concluded, than an Agreement for such a Purpose with any other Prince or Potentate in *Europe*. In the Circumstances we were then in, the season for Action was not in the least to be considered. We were to give Spirit to the Friends of publick Liberty: We were to give Terror to its Enemies, by forming a great Army in *Flanders*; and this was to be done as soon as possible.

This, Sir, was to be his Majesty's Care: It is this we are to declare our grateful Sense of; and this Care his Majesty took as early as the Circumstances of the Affairs of Europe

would admit. We need not therefore be at a Loss to find out what the Word, Early, relates to. It neither relates to the War, nor to our new Ministers: It relates only to that Turn the Affairs of *Europe* took by the Peace concluded between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin*. Whilst the Court of *Vienna* continu'd obstinate with regard to the King of *Prussia*: Whilst that Prince continu'd firm to his Alliance with *France* and *Bavaria*, we could not so much as think of giving any Assistance by our Armies to the Queen of *Hungary*, or of forming any Confederacy in her Favour; but no sooner did this become practicable by these two Courts beginning to give Ear to our Mediation, than his Majesty began to think of forming such a Force in the *Low Countries*, as might be of Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, and to the restoring and securing the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

Now, Sir, with regard to the happy Turn of Affairs in the *North*, as it is, and must be acknowledged to be a happy Turn with regard to *Europe* as well as this Kingdom, we have Reason to congratulate his Majesty upon it, whether he had any Hand in bringing it about or no; and therefore our Congratulation can be no Implication of our thinking that he actually had. But suppose it were, I should be for agreeing to it, because, I am convinced, it is true; and from the very Nature of the Thing we must believe it to be so. His Majesty had a Minister at the *Swedish* Court: He had another at the *Russian*; can we think, that those Ministers had not Instructions to labour with all their Might to bring about a Reconciliation between those two Powers? I shall grant, that the Wisdom of the *Russian* Councils, the Conduct of their Generals, and the Bravery of their Troops, contributed not a little to

wards rendering his Majesty's Endeavours successful; but can we suppose, that the King and Senate of Sweden would, publickly, have made a Requisition of his Majesty's good Offices, if they had not beforehand been informed, not only that his Majesty was ready to employ his good Offices in their Favour, but also that his good Offices would have great Weight at the *Russian* Court? I wonder how any Gentleman can doubt of this, and I much more wonder how any Gentleman can object to our congratulating upon an Event, which he himself allows to be happy for this Kingdom as well as for *Europe*.

As to the Conduct of the King of *Sardinia*, it is so evidently owing to the Engagements his Majesty has entered into with that Prince, and to the vigorous Conduct of our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, that I am surprised to hear that Part of the Motion objected to; and as to the Courage or Resolution of the Queen of *Hungary*, I shall grant it was surprisingly great, even before we thought, or could think of sending any Troops to her Assistance; but tho' I would avoid, as much as possible, saying any Thing that might look like a Reflexion upon the Conduct of that great Prince, yet I must say, that her Conduct with regard to *Prussia* was to be called *Obstinacy* rather than *Courage* or *Resolution*; for if she had continued to hold the same Conduct with regard to him, it would have been impossible for her to extricate herself out of her Difficulties: It would have been impossible for us, or for any Power in *Europe*, to have given her effectual Assistance: But since her concluding a Treaty with that Prince, by Means of his Majesty's Mediation, her bearing up against the united Armies of *France* and *Bavaria*, may properly be called *Courage* or *Resolution*, and this is certainly owing to the vigorous Mea-

sures his Majesty began to take upon her entering heartily into a Treaty with the King of *Prussia*.

Thus, Sir, I hope, I have shewn, that there is no real Foundation for objecting to any Part of the Motion now before you; and that it would be a Want of Respect in us not to take some Sort of Notice, in our Address, of every Thing his Majesty has been pleased to communicate to us by his Speech from the Throne. This, I hope, you will B avoid being guilty of: If you consider the present Circumstances of Affairs, I am sure, you will avoid it with the utmost Caution. *Europe* engaged in a War which may end in the Overthrow of its Liberty: This Nation engaged in a War which C may end in the Ruin of our Trade and Navigation: In these Circumstances would you do any Thing, would you neglect any Thing, that might be construed as a Want of Respect to your Sovereign? Would not this dishearten our Friends, would it not encourage our Enemies? What terrible Consequences should we not then have Reason to expect? I must therefore beseech Gentlemen not to give themselves up to cavilling upon this Occasion. If they think any Part of our late Conduct wrong, E there is nothing now proposed that can prevent their censuring it when it comes properly before them. Why then should they object to the most respectful Address that can be thought of upon this Occasion, when they must be sensible, that the more F respectful it is, the more unanimously it is agreed to, the greater and the better Effect it will have upon our Affairs both abroad and home?

The following Speech was made in this Debate by A. Sellius.*

Mr. President,
S I R,

I Rise not up to enter minutely into the Purport of what is now moved

* In the Character of Major Selwyn,

moved and seconded, an Undertaking, Sir, rather too delicate for one whose Retirement from this Place may be deemed a Misfortune, and I look upon it as such, because of that laudable Spirit which was frequently exerted in the last Parliament, much beyond what I ever knew, during the Time I formerly sat here. God be thank'd, Sir, I have seen it again revived, without the least Innovation in our Parliamentary Constitution.

In that Light I look upon the Motion now before you, Sir, with respect to the Form of this Address. But alas, Sir, fond as we are of modern Precedents, yet it were to be wished that such of them, and such only had been followed, as were most conducive to the Honour and Dignity of Parliaments. The amiable Precedents left us by our most worthy Ancestors, are the strongest Instances, that they in their greatest Exigencies of State, had nothing so much at Heart as to gain the good Opinion of all Mankind; and this they happily effected, because their Conduct in this Place so justly deserved it. As they were always apprised, that Honour consists not in the Power only of any Assembly whatsoever, but in the Opinion the People have of their Virtue; a Principle strictly honourable, exalting the Mind above Hopes and Fears, above Favour and Displeasure, because uniform and consistent with itself; their Addresses were dutiful, tho' short yet suitable to the Time they were allowed to sit, where in struggling hard for the Liberties of the People, they sometimes lost their own, and some their Lives for only daring to be free. Thus gloried they in a true publick Spirit, and had the Comfort to say, *Temporibus malis ausi sumus esse boni*; therefore their Names and Memories are still revered, and so they ought to be in all future Ages. They never held a long Ad-

dress, crammed with a Volubility of Compliments, as essential to Loyalty: No, they said Loyalty well became the Dignity of their House, but as for all fawning Complaisance, that they properly confined within A the Boundaries of the *Court of Requests*, and would not so much as suffer it to insinuate, no nor yet to creep up the Lobby Stairs.

Sir, upon my Observation of this House, I am thoroughly convinced, that there is not one of us but must B think it requisite to support the Honour of the King, the Honour of the Nation, and his own Honour; which having all but one and the same natural Center, we cannot avoid being unanimous in the most essential Proofs of our Loyalty, by giving true and faithful Advice, as the faithful Commons of *Great Britain*, pursuant to the Tenor of the Writ that calls us here.

Sir, I have but one Objection to the Form of this Address, which is its Length, and I cannot see why a C Composition of so many dutiful Expressions should not stand by themselves by Way of Congratulation only, without a Promise or Grant of Supplies in the Tail of it. Thus the Motion stands at present, and this I cannot think right; because E in our critical Situation to resolve precipitately upon a Supply, altho' in general Terms, I think is dangerous and immethodical. Such a Resolution would be much more proper for the Work of another Day, when it might be attended to with a F more mature Deliberation. I know it hath been often urged in this Place, that a Resolution taken and agreed upon the first Day of a Session, for a Supply, as a Part of our Address, is a mere Matter of Form only; but, Sir, I have late long enough within these Walls to have seen Forms, and Figures too, most essentially misapplied. It is, therefore, to obviate such Inconveniences

as may again arise by this modern Practice, that I shall take the Liberty to end what I have yet to say with a Motion; for I shall never be for this Assembly's coming precipitately to any Resolution with regard to Supplies, notwithstanding my being one of those that shall never think our Lives or Fortunes too much for the Support of this State: A State that can never be too fond of its Freedom and civil Rights, which our Neighbours have long since lost by their own Meanness and Corruption, holding their All in Vassalage and base Tenure.

Sir, I have met with it somewhere, that *Constantine the Great* accounted the Purse of his Subjects as his *Exchequer*; but we may justly fix the *Exchequer* of our Sovereign in a more noble Situation, nay even in the Hearts of his Subjects; and why? Because he has always found his paternal Care and Maintenance of our antient Rights and Liberties to be the surest Basis of his Glory: A Glory doubtless it is, to be at the Head of a brave and a free People: Brave because we are free: People may be desperate and irrational; but none can be truly brave, unless they are free. Our People pay their Taxes and Impots with all that Chearfulness and Alacrity that becometh dutiful Subjects, not doubting of their Money's being well apply'd, and doubting still less of their having an Account of its Appropriation; for believe me, Sir, in all Cases of publick Inquiry, a fair and a candid Reckoning with the People, will be the surest Means for making their Allegiance still to fit tight about them. Crafty Inventions may pick the Purse of the People; but nothing can legally and fairly open it but a Parliament, which lets in the Eye of Sovereignty upon all the publick Calamities of the State, and shews a becomimg Vigilance for the Preservation of our an-

tient Rights and Privileges, which I must beg leave to say were always a little precarious, and never so totally established as upon the Arrival of the present Royal Family. Since then it is but natural to preserve the Root of our immediate Happiness, how can we enough admire the glorious Branches, nay even the tenderest Twigs, which with the Blessing of Providence and our hearty Prayers for them, must grow into so beautiful a Shade, by Nature form'd to shelter and protect you from Violence, Oppression and arbitrary Power, which neither we nor our Forefathers were ever able to bear.

However, let us enjoy the more immediate Prospect of such halcyon Days as we may reasonably expect from the Conduct of the present Administration, and especially too if we consider, Sir, how much the Change of Men and Measures hath already wrought a happier Change in the Face of Affairs upon the Continent, where the Distresses of a great Princess have prevailed upon you to undertake the moving Cause; so that I cannot help flattering myself, that this Administration will not so strictly follow the Tract of their Predecessors, tho' one cannot recollect or fix any Period of Time, when this Nation ever was the Object of the Care of our Ministers in the first Instance, as it ought always to have been; or that even after the Revolution, there ever was a Contest among them, which should outdo the other in Acts of Resentment for Injuries done to this their Mother Country.

Surely, Sir, if that had been the Case, you had not heard of so many pernicious Treaties formed abroad, no, nor yet the late scandalous Contracts at home, to the Detriment of our Friends, Fellow-Soldiers, and Countrymen. Nevertheless, whatsoever may have been otherwise suggested by some without Doors, yet

it is to be hoped, that Time will convince them too, that it was impracticable to corrupt the Fountain, or to strip the third Estate of its Freedom and Independency; and that it cannot be thought a Crime for the present Parliament to bear some Resemblance of such as were once the Glory of this Nation; for as Independency is the greatest Comfort that can attend the Individual, so it never centers in the Body Politick, but it immediately becomes a national Benefit, and in Return you will always be rewarded with the Applause of the People, to whom, indeed, you owe no small Regard; but surely, Sir, it was high Time to shut close *Pandora's Box*, at the Close of the last Session, or such a Complication of Distempers as were therein contained, must have infected the very Air we breathe, with their infernal Vapours; and altho' I cannot allow that, *Terra Africana requiri*, is applicable to us, yet I could never hear or read of any Government whatsoever, that had for a long Series of Time been supported by Corruption, but a Saying of my Friend *Horace* always occurred to my Mind, *O Cives, Cives, quærenda Pecunia primum est: Virtus post nummos.* Yet to prevent such Distempers as may hereafter happen again to affect our State, why should we not revert to that antient and laudable Practice of our Ancestors, in letting Grievances and Supplies go Hand in Hand together, and like them too, always take Care to begin right, with a dutiful and short Address? Therefore my humble Motion is, *That this Address may consist of Congratulations only.*

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

M. Van Hoey to M. Fagel. (See p. 339.)

S I R,

ON Tuesday and Wednesday I went to see the Cardinal and other

Ministers according to Custom; and I have learned, that according to the Informations of this Court, it is but too true, that *England* labours with greater Warmth, and even more Hopes of Success than ever, to draw the State from her solid and salutary Centre of Repose, in order to throw her into the Fire of War, which consumes all; and that to effect this, they not only abuse the sacred Sounds of Religion and Liberty, but also make an ill Use of the amiable Name of Peace itself. As if Religion and Reason left us the least Doubt as to a Truth, so generally acknowledged as that which teacheth us, that Peace is the greatest of all Blessings bestowed by Heaven, and that War is the heaviest of all Scourges? As if trampling Peace under Foot, and running to embrace that Monster War, was the most salutary Means for securing so great a Good, and keeping off so terrible a Scourge; altho' Nature itself has engraved in all Hearts, this Principle, that to be filled with a true Love of Peace, and to demonstrate this in all our Actions, is the only Way always to preserve it.

The Ministers observed also, that it was no less clear, that when once the Fire of War was kindled, it would continue burning always with the utmost Vehemence, in Proportion to the Republick's furnishing Supplies of combustible Matter; whereas the pacifick Endeavours of their High Mightinesses could not fail of putting it soon out, because by these each Party losing all Hopes of satiating their Vengeance, and gratifying its Thirst of Power at the Expence of the Blood and Treasure of the Republick, their Minds must necessarily become calm. This too there is more Reason to expect, since the Calamities of War have been long enough felt, to make the true Value of Peace known and regretted.

I

I pass in Silence several other Reasons alledged by the Ministers, to inforce those which I have mentioned, because I have inserted them in many of my former. I shall mention only a Passage taken, if I am not mistaken, from *Grotius*, which was cited to me not long ago, as applicable to that out-side Shew of Virtue, by which Men are accustomed to mask the most mischievous of their Passions. It was this, 'Let us hear those Men discourse, who preach up the Necessity of War; it is only, according to their Doctrine, the more effectually to secure our Peace. But if they were really peaceably inclined, they would never break it, because it depends only upon them to preserve it.'

The Ministers likewise remarked, that *England*, among other Motives she employed in order to engage the Republick in a War, cried up mightily the Wisdom of the old System, which was to balance the Power of *France*, by the combined Forces of the House of *Austria*, *England*, and the Republick, and press'd the Necessity of reviving this System at present. They took Notice to me on this Subject, that we need only consider with Attention the Strength and other Advantages that *England* had gained by carrying this Scheme of theirs into Execution, and the Decay so visible at present in the naval Forces of the State, as also of its Navigation and Commerce, in Comparison to what all these Things were before the *English* found the Secret of engaging the Republick in their Wars against *France*, and of making them consider this Engagement as a Maxim very salutary for her. If you consider, say these Ministers, this Point ever so little, you must be convinced, that to undertake another War in the same Manner, must infallibly end no otherwise than by giving

the *Coup de grace* to the Republick.

However, notwithstanding all these different Assults, which *England* ceases not to make in order to conquer the pacifick Temper of such as administer the Affairs of the Republick, this Court still flatters itself, that Peace will prevail, and remain at last victorious. The Reasons upon which they found this Opinion may, in my Opinion, be reduced under the following Heads:

1. Because they cannot suppose the Republick engaged by any Treaties with the House of *Austria*, or with any other Power, to enable them to wreck their Vengeance on this Crown, and satisfy their Lust of Rule, because an Engagement of this Nature would be contrary to

C Religion and Humanity, and consequently to all that might be expected from a wise, prudent, and moderate Republick.

2. Because their High Mightinesses are perfectly well informed of the pacifick Disposition of this Court; and that from the Memorial of the Baron *de Reisbach* they may see, that the Queen of *Hungary* has not thought fit to listen to the kind Propositions made to her, tho' the Honour and Interest of her Archducal House were so fully taken Care of by them: Whence it follows, that their High Mightinesses entering into a War, cannot be by Virtue of Treaties which subsist between their High Mightinesses and the House of *Austria*, those Alliances being only defensive.

3. Because Peace has been always considered by their High Mightinesses as the very Soul of the State, and the Preservation of it as the most important of their Cares; so that there are not any Appearances that their High Mightinesses should take up Arms in any other Case than that of the Defence of themselves, or their Allies, which would justify their having a Recourse to

to afflicting and troublesome an Extremity.

4. That the infinite Difference between establishing the Repose of *Europe* by the sole Wisdom of the State, the Glory which will accrue to the Republick, the Love, the Gratitude, the Veneration, with which the bringing about such a Peace must inspire all Nations, for the Authors of so good an Action, contributing so much to the strengthening of their present Government; and between fomenting and nourishing with the Blood and Wealth of their Subjects, so cruel a War as must necessarily dissipate their Revenues, and absolutely ruin their Forces, leaves no Room to doubt that the State can hesitate a single Moment which to chuse of these Extremities.

5. That to aid, directly or indirectly, those that attack this Crown, under the Name of Auxiliaries, or in any other Manner whatsoever, would be so absolutely contrary to the Treaties which subsist between *France* and the Republick, and to the many warm Assurances lately given by their High Mightinesses, nay even so recently, as by their Resolution of the 28th of *March* last, of their constant Attachment to the Friendship of this Crown; and that in Fact they will endeavour to shew the Sincerity of these Assurances in all their Proceedings, without suffering themselves to be diverted therefrom by any Propositions or Insinuations whatever; in fine, so contrary to the many Proofs of Friendship which *France* has given to this Republick within these thirty Years the Peace has subsisted, as also the just Confidence that this Crown has put in the Republick, in Consequence of all that has been mentioned above, that it must be looked on as equally unnatural and unjustifiable, that in Spite of all these wrong and invincible Reasons, a Go-

vernment so wise and so prudent as that of the Republick is by all the World allowed to be, should determine to act in a Manner so diametrically opposite to them.

A 6. That the Extinguishing the Power of *France*, is, humanly speaking, and by the Divine Will, above the Power of all its Enemies; but supposing that the Republick should have the good Luck to employ its Forces in such a Work, and to see it crowned with all the Success she could possibly desire, would it then be any other Thing than overturning the sole Counterpoise on which its Safety depends, and burying itself in the Ruin of this Power, its Ally?

B 7. And finally, that if without any Regard to all these Reasons, the Republick should at last determine to enter into a War against *France*, this would visibly and incontestably prove, that there is an inveterate and implacable Hatred in the Republick against this Crown, or that the State is entirely at the Beck of *England*, and absolutely in Dependance on her; but from which soever of these two Principles the Enmity may flow, the necessary Result must be the destroying effectually, and for ever, the Friendship this Crown has always had for the Republick, and fill the Hearts of all this Nation with Dispositions like those which the State must manifest, by pursuing such a Conduct.

C I could not give any Manner of Answer to all this, because I assure you upon my Word, that there is not a single Person, either Member of the Government or private Man, who has given me the least Intelligence of what has been expressed as the Sentiments of their High Mightinesses, in their Deliberations on this Subject.

D Only I find myself obliged to add, that I may give you a perfect State of the Case, that those who en-
davour

deavour to make their High Mightinesses believe, that the Destruction of this Crown would be a very easy Enterprize, either mistake themselves, or are imposed upon by others; because, humanly speaking, the Forces of *France* ought to be considered as invincible, when employed only in her own Defence. The true Understanding of this Affair seems to be of the last Consequence to their High Mightinesses, for I dare not suppose their Intention to be by a vain Shew of Hate and Enmity, and with a prodigious Dissipation of their Forces, to make of so puissant a Friend, an Enemy infinitely dangerous to this Republick.

The Cardinal seemed to me extremely touched at the News before mentioned, and you cannot be surprised, because you know the affectionate Sentiments that Minister has for the Republick, and as he has always declared, that to engage the Repulick in a War will infallibly draw after it the Loss of its Liberty, and consequently of its Prosperity, of its Commerce, of its Navigation, of its Glory, and of all that renders it at present so distinguished. One of the Ministers speaking of the old Artifices the *English* practised from a Persuasion they know perfectly well how to make the State dance in the Spring, compared the Caresses used by the *English*, in order to succeed in their Views on the Republick, to the Bites of the Tarantula, which oblige those who feel them to dance without Pause or Rest, till their Force is quite extinguished, which is the true Dance of Death.

You easily apprehend, Sir, that they fail not often to repeat to me what they have frequently heretofore touched upon, as to the old Hatred and Envy of *England* against our Nation and Republick, on account of its Commerce and Naviga-

tion; how the *English* attempted in the very Dawn of the Republick, by the Help of the Earl of Leicester, to have brought it under its Yoke, fomenting in order thereto the most desperate Seditions, under the false Pretences of Religion and Liberty being in Danger; how, after, both *Cromwell* and *Charles II.* laboured to subvert it totally, calling it in respect to them another *Carthage*. That in 1664, in the midst of Peace, and while King *Charles* flattered the State, and in a Manner stilted it with Caresses, his Fleet drove the *Hollanders* from some very considerable Settlements they had formed in what was then called the *New Netherland*, and at present *New York*. How soon after, that is to say in 1672, the same King, taking Advantage from the Discontent conceived by *France* against the Republick, for having thro' the Persuasion of the *English* themselves, entered into the Tripple Alliance, took Occasion to engage, by his own proper Councils, that Crown in a detestable Treaty, for sharing the Spoils of this Republick between *France* and *England*, and attacked her jointly; and how the Sovereignty of the Province of *Holland*, in favour of the Prince of *Orange*, Nephew to King *Charles II.* was one of the Points of Satisfaction which *England* exacted from the Republick. How *England* having found the Secret of engaging the Regency of the Republick in a War against *France* and *Spain*, under Pretence of the Dangers to which they said both Liberty and Religion stood exposed, and to charge the Vessel of the State in such a Manner that had almost sunk her to the Bottom, by a most ruinous War, under the specious Veil of humbling the exorbitant Power of this Crown, and to prevent the Re-union of the two Crowns on the same Head; and in what Manner the *English*, in get-

ting out of that War, proved to all the World that these fine Pretences and specious Stories, were only so many Snares laid by them, in order to draw in the State, and ruin its naval Forces and Commerce, by the State itself, and its own proper Arms, to that Degree of Declension in which we see it at this Day, and to elevate on its Ruins the naval Force and Commerce of the *English* to such a Degree, as to incline them to think it their Right, and to fill them with a Desire of giving Law to all the four Quarters of the Globe; and how a close Union between *France* and the Republick, was the only Counterpoise the Wit of Man could devise, to hinder the *English* from acquiring the absolute Dominion of the Sea, and to preserve the Independency of this Republick on that imperious Nation. That this same Union was also the only Buckler of the Republick against whatever they might have to fear from any other Quarter whatever; and, in fine, how the *English* employed all Sorts of Methods to excite a general Hatred between this Nation and ours; and all, that they thereby may be able, by the Fingers of the Republick (how much they may be burn'd in the Operation signifies not much) to draw the Chesnuts out of the Fire.

I don't enter into the Detail of other Points, not to trouble their High Mightinesses with Repetitions which they have heretofore informed me are by no Means agreeable to them. I am very far from desiring to excite any Animosities between our Nation and the *English*; for I contemn these Piques and Lusts of Vengeance, as Follies of the highest Kind; and I detest them as Things which tend to stifle all Sentiments of Religion. In fine, I know very well that I do not speak to the People, but to the noble Regency, in Time and Place in which it is con-

venient; and I speak, as it is my Duty; and as we are now pretty near the same Rocks and Shoals, against which the Vessel of the State has struck so rudely, as to be in Danger of foundering; and as the same Causes will produce the same Effects, I thought that this short Recapitulation might serve as a Kind of Light to some of our brave Pilots in steering amidst so many Dangers.

Paris, Jan.

I am, &c.

11, 1743.

B Their High Mightinesses were displeas'd with this Letter, and pass'd a Resolution on the 15th, to regulate M. Van Hoey's Manner of writing for the future, as also several Resolutions afterwards to the same Purpose; which that Minister takes Notice of in several of his Letters, of which we shall give only a few Extracts. In that of Jan. 25, he says: Having written thus much of this Dispatch, I received the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 15th Instant. They will easily judge of the Grief I felt, at seeing that I have the Misfortune to displease them, at a Time when I labour, with the utmost Sincerity, to discharge my Duty towards my Country. I am a Man, I acknowledge my Weakness; it belongs to their High Mightinesses to command, and me to obey.

C In the same Letter he says: I further most religiously protest, that the preserving our Friendship with *England* is not less at my Heart, than that of maintaining a good Intelligence with *France*, and that I would labour with the same Fidelity and the same Application, if my Employment required it, to prevent the Republick's entertaining any groundless Suspicions against *England*, if they tended to induce a pernicious War between that Nation and ours, because I consider Peace as the most precious Treasure of the State, and the Friendship of the two Crowns, that of *England*

as well as that of *France*, as its firmest Support.

The Dauphin going last *Tuesday* to visit the Cardinal, his Eminency told him, *That Princes of his Rank were seldom accustomed to honour with their Presence a Person in the Agonies of Death*. *That however these Visits could not but be of Use to him, since they would oblige him to consider the Misery of human Nature more nearly, by putting him in mind, that even Princes are but Men, and that sooner or later the same Fate must attend them.*

In that of *Feb. 1*, which was wrote when the Cardinal was at the Point of Death, is the following Passage: All who knew the Cardinal ever so little inwardly, have always looked upon him as the great Antagonist of the Designs of the Court of *Spain*, and their High Mightinesses must also have remarked in my Relations, and elsewhere, the Dislike of that Court towards the Cardinal, so that by them his Death will never be look'd on as a Loss. This is one Reason, whence it is here inferred, that, in all Appearance, the Court of *France* will not labour for the future with the same Zeal, as she has certainly done for these six Months past, to dispose the Emperor to content himself with his own Dominions, in case the Queen of *Hungary* would on that Condition be disposed to make Peace; because by the Peace the Queen of *Hungary* would find herself in a Situation to employ all her Forces in the Defence of her Dominions in *Italy*, and to render abortive the Enterprizes of the *Spaniards* in that Part of the Continent.

In his Letter of *Feb. 11*, he gives this Character of the French King: As the King of *France* has begun to govern by himself, I think it my Duty to give their High Mightinesses a slight Sketch of his Character, founded on the constant, faithful and unanimous Reports of such

as have the Honour to approach nearest his Royal Person.

This Prince is naturally just, debonair, discreet, and impenetrably secret; pious, but above human Weaknesses; preferring Repose and

A the Pleasures of Life, to laborious Occupations; of a sound Judgment, and a happy Memory, well enough versed in History, especially that of his own Kingdom; not born with any Passion for War, but rather of a peaceable Disposition; he has a high Spirit, has much Sensibility in Friendship, and does not very patiently bear being ill treated, or ill thought of.

The following Passages are from the same Letter: Having this Opportunity, let me have Leave to observe C of what Consequence at all Times, the first Impressions of Friendship or Enmity are, at the Beginning of a new Administration, as this seems to be at present; and I should act extremely wrong in concealing from your High Mightinesses, that it appears to me, that they daily count less and less on the Friendship of our Nation.

The Infantry of this Kingdom before the War consisted of

Augmentation of ten Men to a Company	30000
The Militia of <i>Lorain</i>	4000
Foreign Regiments augmented	8000
Total	162000

The Cavalry before the War was

20000

Augmentation of ten Men to a Troop

10000

Three Hundred new-rais'd Troops

11000

Total

41000

The whole Forces of *France*

203000

G To which we must add of Invalids now serving in Garisons

16000

Total

219000

I have read and read again with the utmost Attention the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 22d of last Month, taken upon a Relation of mine of the 18th, and yet I have not been able to discover the Passages that have had the Misfortune to displease their High Mightinesses to such a Degree as that they should find Reflections a little indecent, not only on the *Conduct of the Allies of the State*, but also on the *Conduct and Deliberations of the State itself*.

In that of Feb. 15, we have this further Character of the French King: The King applies himself, and with the best Grace in the World, to the Administration of his Affairs, and makes it evident upon every Occasion, that he has a very quick and lively Genius, so that it is more than ever believed, that if hitherto the Pleasures of Life have a little diverted him from Business, it was solely the Effect of that entire Confidence, with which he honoured his Prime Minister M. the Cardinal; and not at all from an indolent Disposition, which has been very falsely reported to be natural to him.

In that of Feb. 18, he says: The Surprise of the Publick becomes every Day greater and greater, in Proportion as the News is spread by the *Gazettes*, or otherwise, of the Disposition, in which the Republick finds itself, of taking Part in the War, in order to force the Emperor and his Allies to a Peace on Terms agreeable to the Queen of Hungary.

I had Occasion to see M. the Prince *de Grimbergen* (Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor) who, in the Conversation I had with him, appeared to me much warmer than heretofore, and I should be in the wrong to dissemble, that the more I reflect on the Fermentation of this Nation, on the Character of the King, and on the Flattery that sur-

rounds the Throne, here as well as elsewhere, the more I apprehend that the Queen of Hungary will never find herself so much at Liberty as she is at present, to accept or to refuse Propositions, wherein due Respect is had to her Archducal House, only to avoid offending a third Power; to which I should add many other Reflections, if I was not hindered by the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 15th and 22d of January; and I must confess, that the Fear of displeasing them on one Side, and on the other my Zeal for the Discharge of my Duty, in communicating to them the Reports and Lights, which in this great Crisis of Affairs seem to me to be of the last Importance, have thrown me into the greatest Embarrassment.

From his Letter dated Feb. 22. In making a Revision of the State of the Troops that I communicated to your High Mightinesses in my last most submissive Letter, I find that of the Infantry pretty exact, if we include in the 120,000 Men, of which I made the Infantry, 2400 dismounted Dragoons. But the Number of the Horse was not quite so right, for before the War they were 23,384, instead of 20,000, as I before computed them: This Mistake happened by my forgetting the Cavalry of the King's Household, and the *Gen d'armetre*.

In the Conversation which I had the same Day with M. *Amelot* and the other Ministers of this Court, it seemed to me that their Hope was revived and augmented here, of being able to preserve Peace between the Republick and France. It appeared however, that they spoke to me with less Openness and Frankness than formerly, either on account of the present and uncertain State of Affairs, or that they were very careful of dropping any Thing that might be ill interpreted by the Republick; or in fine, that they might

might not run any Risk of making me displease their High Mightinesses by my Reports.

I perceived however clearly, that they have still a great Regard for the Friendship of the Republick, as hitherto indeed they have always had, and that the Desire of this Court for the Re-establishment of the publick Tranquillity of Europe, is not less sincere than they have proved it to have been for upwards of eight Months, as well by their Actions as by the Confession of the Queen of Hungary herself.

From that of Feb. 25, which is the last in the Collection. As I have before painted for the State in some of my preceding Letters, with as much Exactness as I could possibly use, the Character of the King and of his Ministers, I will only add at present, that the Count de Maurepais, so famous for his great Knowledge and long Experience in the Marine, which are his Department, is also perfectly versed in the Law of Nations, and in the Mathematicks. That Minister has a sound Judgment, and loves Business much. M. Amelot, who has possessed for more than six Years the Office of Secretary of State in the Department of foreign Affairs, has acquired thereby a great Knowledge of the Interests of Princes, the Characters of Nations, and their Manner of thinking. His Excellency is particularly well versed in antient and modern History, and has besides adorned his Mind by a very intimate Acquaintance with the *Belles Lettres*, for which he has an exquifite Taste.

M. d' Argenson is also a Person of very great Knowledge in different Branches of Learning; he has a very clear Judgment, and as he applies himself assiduously, there is no doubt that in a very little while he will distinguish himself as much in his Office of Secretary of State, in the Department of Affairs relating

to War, as he has always hitherto done in the different and great Employments that he has already filled.

About the Middle of the Letter he says: I had written thus far, when I received the Resolution of their High Mightinesses, of the 15th Instant, by which they think proper, for Reasons mentioned in the said Resolution, that I should be advertised, not to add for the future my particular Sentiments, or my Advices on the Relations which I shall send. I will conform myself to this with all Obedience. I demand only most humble Permission, to put their High Mightinesses in the most submissive Manner in Mind, that I have the Honour of a Seat in their illustrious Assembly, as a Member of it, and a Deputy (*mede geoomteerde*) of their Noble and High Mightinesses, our Lords the States General of Holland, and that my Relations have had never any other End, than to communicate to their High Mightinesses, all that could come to my Knowledge, and that I believed could any Ways concern the Interest of the State directly or indirectly.

It is true, that from the Beginning of my Embassy to this Moment, I have always wished from my Heart and Soul, that my sincere and faithful Relations might serve to banish and drive away all finisiter Interpretations and Distrusts, and be the blessed Means, by which the Grace of the Almighty should fix, secure and augment the mutual Friendship between this Court and the Republick, and be also assisting in maintaining and securing that Peace, which is so precious for the State.

However, I afflict myself the more if it be possible, to think (and I say it with great Humility) that I should hence run the least Danger that these constant Wishes, however warm and zealous they may

may be, should one Day prove fatal to me, and be taken in ill Part: For I have always believed that these very Things, for the Accomplishment of which these Relations and Reflections were to serve, were among the principal Causes of my Embassy to this Court, as also very conformable to the Orders of their High Mightinesses.

I shall look upon myself notwithstanding as infinitely unhappy to have given Occasion for these Complaints, with the best Intention in the World; and, tho' labouring with all the Affiduity and Fidelity that it was possible, to have displeased their High Mightinesses, either thro' Want of Judgment, or thro' Deficiency in Knowledge, or otherwise.

EXTRACTS from A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, &c. continued from p. 339.

ON the 16th, the Weather very boisterous and a great Sea, the Boatswain wanted a Boat; but finding no Appearance of any coming aboard, brought a Quarter-deck Gun, a four Pounder, to bear on the Captain's Hut, and fir'd two Shot, which went just over the Captain's Tent. This Day, being resolv'd to contrive something like a House, to secure us from the Inclemency of the Rain, and Severity of the Weather, we hawl'd up the Cutter, and propping her up we made a tolerable Habitation. As for Food, this Island produces none; nor is there any Vegetable upon it but Cellery, which grows here in Abundance, and is of great Use to us, the Men being in general very much troubled with the Scurvy.

On the 17th of May, being Whit-sunday, got several wild Fowls, and Plenty of Muscles, Limpetts, and other Shell-fish, which we find very refreshing, having subsisted a long Time on nothing but salt Provisions.

The two following Days they went to the Ship, to get Provisions out of her.

The 20th cut away the Gunnel, to get the Long-Boat out; which was done. To day we found several Men dead, and some drowned, in the Ship; suppos'd to have drank till they were not able to get from the Water, as it flowed into the Ship. While we were aboard working on the Wreck, there came along-side a Canoe with several Indians, bowing and crossing themselves, giving us to understand they were inclinable to the Romish Religion; we gave 'em out of the Ship two Bales of Cloth, and sent them ashore to the Captain; he gave them Hats, and presented each of them with a Soldier's Coat. They had Abundance of the largest and best Muscles I ever saw, or tasted. This Day was the first Time of the Boatswain's coming ashore; the Captain called him Rogue and Villain, and felled him to the Ground with his Cane, so that he was motionless, and to Appearance dead; when he had recovered the Blow, and saw a cockt Pistol in the Captain's Hand, he offered his naked Breast; the Captain told him, he deserved to be shot, and said no more to him.

The 21st, continued to scuttle between Decks, in getting Necessaries out of the Ship; found several Men dead.

The 22d, the Indians brought us three Sheep, and some Muscles. They are a People of a small Stature, well shaped, of an Olive Complexion, with black Hair; in Behaviour very civil: They have little Cloaths, except about their Waists, notwithstanding the Climate is excessive cold. They stay'd all Night, it being very rainy Weather, and has been ever since we have been here, the Wind blowing from North to N. W.

For several of the following Days they got more Provisions out of the Ship.

On

On the 25th went to Allowance, of half a Pound of Flour per Man, and one Piece of Pork for three Men, it being the first Time of serving since on Shore.

On Wednesday, the 3d of June, hard Gales of Wind at N. N. West, with Abundance of Rain; deserted this Day James Mitchel, Carpenter's Mate, John Russell, Armourer, William Oram, Carpenter's Crew, Joseph King, John Redwood, Boatswain's Yeomen, Dennis O'Lary, John Davis, James Roach, James Stewart, and William Thompson, Seamen. Took up, along Shore, one Hogshead of Brandy, and several Things that drove out of the Ship, as Bales of Cloth, Hats, Shoes, and other Necessaries. An Information was given, this Day, by David Buckley, to the Captain, that there was a Design to blow him up, with the Surgeon, and Lieutenant H——n of Marines. The Train was actually found, laid by the Deserters, to blow 'em up the Night before they went off.

Sunday, the 7th, Mr. Henry Cozens, Midshipman, was confin'd by the Captain; the Fault alledg'd against him was Drunkenness. We learn from Nicholas Griselham, Seaman, who was present and near the Captain all the Time, that as Mr. Cozens was rowling up a steep Beach a Cask of Pease, he found it too heavy for him, and left off rowling; the Captain seeing this told him, he was drunk; Mr. Cozens reply'd, With what should I get drunk, unless it be with Water? The Captain then said, You Scoundrel, get more Hands, and rowl the Cask up: Cozens called for more Hands, but no People came; with that the Captain struck him with his Cane. Griselham likewise says, that Cozens talked to the Captain about one Captain Sh——k; but the Words he does not remember. But the same Night I heard Mr. Cozens use very unbecoming Language to the Captain,

telling him, That he was come into those Seas to pay *Sh——k's* Debts; and also insolently added, Tho' *Sh——k* was a Rogue, he was not a Fool; and, by G——d, you are both. When he spoke this, he was a Prisoner in the Store-Tent, and asked the Captain, If he was to be kept there all Night? On these Provocations, the Captain attempted to strike him again; but the Centinel said, he should strike no Prisoner of his. But Cozens endeavouring to stave a Cask of Brandy, was soon after released. This Day got out of the Ship several Chests of Wax Candles of all Sizes, Bales of Cloth, Bales of Stockings, Shoes, with some Clocks, and mercantile Wares, with which the Ship was throng'd.

The 9th, Mr. Cozens, the Midshipman, had a Dispute with the Surgeon; the latter having some Business in our Tent, which when he had done, on his going away, Mr. Cozens followed him; they soon fell to Blows, but the Surgeon had so much the Advantage of the Midshipman, that he tied his Hands behind him and left him.

The 10th: This Day, serving the Provisions, the Boatswain's Servant, a Portuguese Boy, talking bad English, and bringing in the Allowance of Wine, the Boatswain, Mr. Cozens Midshipman, and the Cook his Mess-mates, with some Difficulty, understood by the Boy's Talk, that one of the Men had his Allowance stopped. Mr. Cozens went to know the Reason; the Purser and he having some Dispute two or three Days before, the Purser told him, when he asked for his Wine, that he was come to mutiny, and, without any farther Ceremony, discharged a Pistol at his Head, and would have shot him, had he not been prevented by the Cooper's canting the Pistol with his Elbow, at the Instant of its going off; the Captain, and Lieutenant H——n, hearing the Discharge

charge of the Pistol, the latter ran out with a Firelock, then called the Captain out of his Tent, telling him that *Cozens* was come to mutiny; the Captain on this jumped out, asking where the Villain was, clapped a cock'd Pistol to Mr. *Cozens*'s Cheek, and precipitately shot him, without asking any Questions; the Noise of the two Pistols going off, reached our Tent; it was rainy Weather, and not fit for Gunning, so that we could not imagine the Meaning of it; soon after we heard Mr. *Cozens* was shot by the Captain: The Lieutenant came to call all Hands to the Captain; I asked if we must go armed? the Lieutenant answered, yes; but, on Consideration, I thought better to go without Arms: When we came to the Captain, he acquainted us with what he had done, and told us he was still our Commander. The Captain, Purser, Surgeon, Lieutenants *H*—n, *E*—rs, and *F*—ng of Marines being all armed, I said to the Captain, Sir, you see we are disarmed; on this the Captain dropped his Firelock to the Ground, saying, I see you are, and have only sent for you, to let you all know I am still your Commander, so let every Man go to his Tent; accordingly every Man obeyed him. In our Tent we had eighteen of the stoutest Fellows that belong'd to the Ship; and I believe the Captain, and the Gentlemen above-mentioned, have some Suspicion of Mr. *Cummins* and myself, believing we can sway most of the Seamen on Shore: But I think this Day we have given a Proof of the Sincerity of our Intentions, and our Detestation of Mutiny, by not appearing in Arms at the Report of Mr. *Cozens* being shot; we walked up with the Captain, where we saw Mr. *Cozens* with his Elbow on the Ground resting his right Cheek on the Palm of his Hand, alive, and

to Appearance sensible, but speechless; the Captain ordered him to the sick Tent, the Surgeon's Mate dressed his left Cheek where he was shot, and felt a Ball about three Inches under his right Eye; the Surgeon refused dressing him; this we may impute to his having lately a Quarrel with Mr. *Cozens*, which has been already mentioned. The shooting of Mr. *Cozens* was a very unhappy Affair; the Person, whose Allowance was stopped, made no Complaint to him; he was too officious in the Business, and his preceding Behaviour, and notorious disrespectful Words to the Captain, might probably make the Captain suspect his Design was Mutiny; tho' this we must aver, that Mr. *Cozens* neither on this, or any other Occasion, appeared in Arms since the Loss of the Ship: However, his Fate laid the Foundation of a great deal of Mischief which afterwards followed.

The 11th, Dr. *O*—y, of the Land Forces, was desired to assist the Surgeon's Mate, to take the Ball out of Mr. *Cozens*'s Cheek, which he then was inclinable to do; but in the Afternoon, finding it not agreeable to the Captain, refused to go, as we are informed by the Surgeon's Mate, who desired some Surgeon might be present, to be Witness of the Operation; the Ball was taken out, and for some Time supposed to be lost, but was afterwards found.

Next Day the Carpenter went to the Captain's Tent for some Bolts for the Use of the Long Boat, where he saw the Surgeon at the Medicine Chest, who asked how that unfortunate Creature did, meaning Mr. *Cozens*; the Carpenter told him he had not seen him To-day: The Surgeon then said he would have visited him, but the Captain would not give him Leave. This was looked on as an Act of Inhumanity in the Captain, and contributed very

very much to his losing the Affections of the People, whose Opinion was, that, as Mr. *Cozens* was very strong and healthy, with proper Assistance he might recover; the People did not scruple to say that the Captain would act a more honourable Part to discharge another Pistol at him, and dispatch him at once, than to deny him Relief, and suffer him to languish in a cold, wet Place in Pain and Misery.

On the 13th, Mr. *Cozens* being, to all outward Appearance, likely to recover, desired he might be removed to our Tent, which was his Place of Residence before this unhappy Accident: We being unwilling to disoblige the Captain, the Carpenter and myself waited on him; we told him, we were come to ask a Favour, hoping that he would have so much Mercy and Compassion on the unhappy Man who was in the sick Tent, as to permit us to remove him to his former Lodging; but the Captain answer'd, No; I am so far from it, that, if he lives, I will carry him a Prisoner to the Commodore, and hang him.

On the 17th, the Surgeon's Mate took out of Mr. *Cozens*'s Cheek a Ball much flattened, and a Piece of Bone, supposed to be Part of the Upper Jaw, which was desired by Mr. *Cozens* to be deliver'd to me; I receiv'd it, with the first Ball mention'd to have been lost.

Wednesday the 24th, departed this Life Mr. *Henry Cozens*, Midshipman, after languishing fourteen Days with the Wound he had receiv'd in his Cheek: We bury'd him in as decent a Manner as Time, Place, and Circumstances would allow. There have died sundry Ways since the Ship first struck forty-five Men; seven have deserted from us, and still continue away; remain and now victual'd one hundred Men.

The 25th, saw the Indians com-

ing towards us in their Canoes; there were five Canoes of 'em, laden with Seal, Shell-fish, and four Sheep; they brought with 'em their Wives and Children, so that in all they were about fifty in Number; they hawl'd their Canoes up, and built four Wigg-whams, which they cover'd with the Bark of Trees and Seal-skins; we imagin'd by this they had an Intention to settle with us; they are a very simple and inoffensive People, of a low Stature, flat-nos'd, with their Eyes sunk very deep in their Heads; they live continually in Smoke, and are never without a Fire, even in their Canoes; they have nothing to cover their Nakedness, but a Piece of an old Blanket, which they throw over their Shoulders: We always see 'em in this Manner, notwithstanding we cloath 'em whenever they come to us. By the Crosses set up in many Parts of the Land, one would think they had some Notion of the *Romish* Religion: We can't make 'em understand us by any Speech, nor by our Signs; we show'd 'em a Looking-glass; when they saw the Representation of themselves, they seem'd amaz'd, and show'd a thousand antick Gestures; and when once they beheld themselves in the Looking-glass, they could hardly be prevail'd on to look off.

On Sunday the 28th, in the Afternoon, about twelve of the Indian Women went off in their Canoes: We thought they were gone to get Muscles, but soon saw 'em diving; which we imagin'd was for Pieces of Beef or Pork that came out of the Wreck; but, when they came ashore, we found they had been only diving for Sea-Eggs. The Women among those People seem to take more Pains for the Provisions of Life than the Men; the latter having little to do but to provide Wood, and indulge themselves by the Fire, while the Women go very

very Tide a fishing. To-day we kill'd two Indian Sheep.

On the 30th, the Indian Women went again for Sea-Eggs, and brought a great Quantity, with A-bundance of white Maggots about three Quarters of an Inch in Length, A and in Circumference the Bigness of a Wheat-straw. These Women keep an incredible Time under Water, with a small Basket in their Hands, about the Size of the Womens Work-baskets in *England*, into which they put whatever they get in their diving. Among these People the Order of Nature seems inverted; the Males are exempted from Hardships and Labour, and the Women are mere Slaves and Drudges. This Day one of our Seamen died: We observe the Indians are very watchful of the Dead, fitting continually near the above-mention'd Corpse, and carefully covering him; every Moment looking on the Face of the Deceas'd with Abundance of Gravity: At the Burial their Deportment was grave and solemn; seeing the People with their Hats off during the Service, they were very attentive and observant, and continued so till the Burial was over: They have nothing, as I have said before, but a Blanket to cover 'em, and the Boys and Girls are quite naked, notwithstanding we felt it as cold here, as in the hardest Frosts in *England*, and almost always rainy.

[To be continued.]

EXTRACT of a Letter from a Gentleman who was present at the Action of LA GUYRA, to a Friend in *England*.

Pembroke Prize, Antigua, May 17, 1743.

I Am just arrived here from La Guyra, a Place we attack'd under the Command of Commodore Charles Knowles, the 19th of Feb, last, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, and continued there till almost 3 at Night. We carried 400 Officers and Soldiers, besides Marines, but it was impossible to land them, had we had five Times as many; all the

1743

Ships behaved with great Honour to those who commanded them, and we at the Beginning shot down their Flag, which they soon hoisted again; we made great Breaches in their Fortifications, their Churches were quite demolished; and, except some Irish and Bayonners, their Governor was obliged to whip them to their Quarters. The Town was large and handsome, their Fort strong, and had but one Place to land at, which we could not attempt to do; we saw six Sail of Ships go out in the Morning we made the Attack, and found three there.

Some Boats were mann'd with each an Officer, either to cut out the three Ships, or set them on fire; but they not following the Commodore's Orders, fell into Disgrace, tho' the Enemy from the Forts sent them but one Shot. The next Morning we lost Company of the Fleet till near Ten o'Clock, when we saw three Sail to the Leeward, which proved to be the Burford and *Assistance*, torn all to Pieces, with the Norwich, the Captain of which order'd us to stay by the two damag'd Ships; and as he had lost but one Man in the Engagement, we imagin'd he would have gone back to look for the rest of the Fleet, but he kept on with us.

Being at Curacao, an Island inhabited by the Dutch, we went to repair our Ships and Masts, and found, that, a few Days before we attack'd La Guyra, the Governor of Curacao had, in the Night, sent a Sloop loaded with Powder and Ball, against the Consent of the Council, many of which Ball we saw with Amsterdam Mark on them, on our Decks, tho' they sent us many of them red-hot, two of which set the Commodore twice on fire, and one of them kill'd a Man in the Passage going into the Powder Room, and shews that no Place was secure. On board the Burford one Shot killed two Surgeon's Mates in the Cockpit, and a Man; on board the Advice, a Man was carried down to have his Leg, that had been shot, cut off; while that was doing another Shot carried off his other Leg, of which he died. The Commodore came to Curacao with the rest of his Ships. Captain Lusbigton of the Burford died two Hours after he was carried ashore, at the Governor's.

I could wish, for *England's* Sake, our publick Schemes were consulted with more Privacy; La Guyra having Intelligence of our going on this Expedition the 18th of December last.

Copy of another Letter from the same Person.

G Pembroke Prize, St. Christopher's, June 7, 1743.

S I R,

SINCE I wrote the within, the Commodore in the Suffolk, with the Burford, Elibam,

H h h

398 Of the Actions at LA GUYRA and PORTO CAVALLO.

Elbam, Scarborough, Lively, and Otter Sloop, are arrived at *Antigua* from *Porto Cavallo*, where they met with as bad Success as we did at *La Guyra*, except as to their Men, their Loss of which was not so great. The *Lively* was sent in first, and fired all Day at a *Fasciae* Battery; the *Elbam* did the like, and the _____ was order'd to do the same, but Captain _____ kept off and did not fire, which so exasperated the Commodore, that he ordered Captain *Henry Stewart* to command the _____, who, like a Man of Honour, soon convinced the *Spaniards*, that in him they had not a Coward to deal with, for they landed about 1300 Soldiers and Sailors, with the *Dutchmen* from *Curacao*, in the Middle of the Night. But the Signal of a Musket, fired by a Sentinel at a *Fasciae* Battery which they had surprised, gave an Alarm to the Garrison, who fired two Shot, which soon dispersed them; and not observing the proper Watch Word, they fired at one another, which put them in great Confusion, upon which the Land Officers called out to cast off their Muskets, stoop, and run; which, like Dogs, they did.

I am yours, &c.

P. S. Before the Commodore left *Curacao*, the *Scarborough, Lively, We, and the Monmouth*, were order'd to cruise off *Porto Cavallo*, where we took a Boat with seven *Spaniards*, bound to *Curacao*, one of which told me, that at the Siege of *La Guyra* the *Spaniards* had lost 700 Men; but he was a Padree that told me so. I wish it may be true.

DAMAGES sustain'd at La Guyra, Feb. 19, 1742.

The Suffolk, Commodore Knowles.

97 Shot thro' the Hull, 19 between Wind and Water, 1 thro' the Main Mast, just above the Upper Deck, 1 thro' the Main Top Mast, 2 thro' the Mizen Mast; the Mizen Yard and Mizen Top Sail Yard both shot in two; 14 Guns dismounted, 6 of which are entirely unserviceable; the standing and running Rigging much cut, and the Ship set on Fire twice by red-hot Shot; 30 Men killed, 80 wounded.

The Burford, Capt. Lushington.

73 Shot thro' the Hull, 17 between Wind and Water on the Starboard Side, and 2 on the Larboard Side; 11 Gun Carriages damag'd; a red-hot Shot blew up the Arm Chest; the Mizen Mast shot thro' in four Places, the Main Mast five; the Fore Mast wounded on the Fore-side four Inches in; the Bow-sprit shot thro', the Fore Yard in the Quarter Booms, Spare Top Mast and Yards, cut all to Pieces; the Captain shot thro' the Thigh, of which Wound he died; 24 Men killed, 50 wounded.

The Eltham, Capt. Watkins.

44 Shot thro' the Hull, 13 between Wind and Water; the Main Mast shot in five Places; the Mizen Top Mast thro' and thro' the Mizen Yard cut in two, 1 Shot in the Bow-sprit; the Booms, Spare Top Masts, and Fishes cut to Pieces; some Guns dismounted, three of which are quite unserviceable; 14 Men kill'd, 55 wounded.

The Norwich, Capt. Gregory.

7 Shot thro' the Hull, which damag'd some Planks; the Fore Mast shot thro' two Foot above the Upper Deck, and wounded on the Starboard Side, 10 Inches in; the Larboard Side 6 Inches in; the Main Stay, several Shrouds, and the running Rigging pretty much cut; 1 Man kill'd, 11 wounded.

The Advice, Capt. Smith.

10 Shot thro' the Hull, which damag'd and tore the Quarter Deck; the Spare Top Masts, Top Mast Yard, Mizen Yard, and all the Booms cut and render'd unserviceable; both standing and running Rigging very much cut; the Long Boat and Yawl stove and sunk; 5 Men (and a Surgeon's Mate) kill'd, 15 wounded.

The Assistance, Capt. Smith Calais.

32 Shot thro' the Starboard and 9 thro' the Larboard Side; the Main Mast shot two Thirds thro', 16 Feet above the Deck, and one Third thro' betwixt Decks; the Foremast wounded 3 Inches in; the Mizen Mast shot thro' in several Places, the Mizen Top half carried away; the Spare Top Mast, Top Sail Yard, and all the Booms cut and split to Pieces; both standing and running Rigging very much cut from Stem to Stern; some Guns dismounted; 13 Men killed, 71 wounded.

The Lively, by a Remove, Capt. Gage.

Several Shot thro' the Hull, 3 of which were under Water; stove the Barge, cut both standing and running Rigging pretty much; disabled 2 Guns entirely; the Lieutenant and five Men kill'd, 24 wounded.

The Scarborough Bomb, Capt. Lisley.

Two or three Shot thro' the Hull, which wounded two Men, stove the Barge, and cut the Rigging in several Places. (See p. 300, 301.)

Universal Spectator, Aug. 6. N° 774.

The FIRST CHAPTER of the Book of the ALLIES.

1. **A**TTEND O ye People; give Ear all ye Nations of the Earth: Be struck with Wonder O ye Princes of the World; for lo! a Prophet arises to declare the Acts that are pass'd.

2. And the Woman call'd herself *Elizabeth*; and she liveth in the City of *London*.

3. Now it came to pass in her Days, that

There was a War, which was as if it was no War; for the King of the *Franks* proclaimed not War against the King of the People of the *Great Isle*.

4. Howbeit the King of the *Franks* carried forth mighty Hosts against a Woman, a Queen of the Land of *Hungaria*, and Death, Famine and Devastation follow'd his Armies.

5. But behold, the Spirit of Heroism was in the Soul of the King of the *Great Isle*, and he cry'd, ' Of a Truth I assure my People, I will for their Honour enter into the Hosts of my Allies.'

6. Now it happened in a few Moons, that the two Armies drew near unto one another; divided only by the River *Mayn*.

7. It had fallen out that the *Isle King* was then at his *Continent Palace*, solacing himself with Feasts and Dancing, and the Musick of *Hautboys* and *Fiddles*, and *Flutes* of *German* Invention.

8. The Heart of the King was glad, and he rejoiced exceedingly.

9. He was glad and rejoiced, because of his Yearning to his native Land, and the Companions he had known of old;—and because he fear'd not being *Hussar-kidnap'd* by his Enemies.

10. Amidst these Royal Pleasures, lo! one of his Officers came from his Army, and thus said;

11. O King! may thy Days be crown'd with Glory! the Armies approach each other; and thine expects thy Succour.

12. At these Words the Heart of the King leap'd within him for Joy, and he rose up from his Minstrels and his Dancing-Women, and Singing-Women; girt his Sword unto his Thigh, clapp'd on his Beaver, and was majestick to behold.

13. Then he lift up his Voice and said,— ' My Soul is pleas'd: What my Heart hath long will'd is come to pass;—And he departed to his Army forthwith.

14. In a few Days he received private Accounts that *Noallex* the Chieftain of the *Franks* had laid Strategems and Cunnings to circumvent him, and then to have cut to Pieces him and his whole Host.

15. Now *Noallex* was a cunning Man, but Cunning availeth not, if the least Part be revealed to Light.

16. Hereupon the King called unto him his chief Men of War, and secret Counsellors, and they met to hold Council together.

17. And the Tongues of the Men of War call'd out, *Fight, Fight.*

18. Now there were Men of Peace in the Council, who commun'd together, and their Heads wagged towards each other, and wink'd with their left Eyes, as much as to say, Our Propos'd will be right.

19. But the King observed this Communion, and said, ' What, my Friends, think ye?

20. And the Chief Scribe arose (as the Chronicle averreth) saying,— ' O King, live for ever:—Thy faithful Counsellors would propose, that your Majesty wou'd not hazard your sacred Person to the Fate of War:

21. ' War hath no Respect to Persons, and of your Majesty's Person we have too great Concern to—'

22. Here started up the Sovereign of the Queen of Islands, with Eyes which sparkled like Fire, and casting a severe Look round about him, said, with an uplifted Voice,

23. ' Is there a Man among you who suspects my Courage? ye fear about ye know not what. This will always protect my Person from becoming a Prisoner to my Foes, and a Reproch to my People; Then he held forth a Pistol.

24. Astonishment fell on the whole Council, and no Man spake a Word for some Time, but they bowed their Heads; and no more on that Affair was discours'd, but Orders given to march.

25. Now were the two Armies moving one against the other, and the Cunning of *Noallex* was oppos'd to the Valour of the *Britons*.

26. The Thunder of the War roar'd a-main, and mighty Slaughter was made on the Horsemen of the *Britons*, who stood valiantly, and fell by the Bolts of War, crying, *Tush, we die with Honour.*

27. And now the Battle wax'd sore on all Sides; and on all Sides was the King of the *Britons* seen, with his Sword in his Hand, leading his Soldiers to the Charge.

28. Who hath seen the Lion in his Wrath? Who hath beheld his Strength and Power?

29. In Majesty he walketh toward his Foes; and with Imperial Dignity he maketh them flee before him.

30. So did the King of the *Great Isle* meet the Foe: So did he bid the Victory prevail; In the Soldier he forgot the King; in the King he remember'd the Soldier.

31. The pale Countenance and quaking Heart chang'd their Nature, and Cowardice itself could not flee.

32. Like their Commander, his Generals were resolv'd to conquer or die: Conquest declar'd itself in favour of the *Britons*, nor could the Stratagem of *Noallex* prevail.

33. His Army fled like a Flock of Sheep, tho' they made their Oasets like Tygers: After much Slaughter the Trumpet of Retreat sounded, and Death ceas'd of his Labour.

34. Now the King call'd for his Scribe, but his Scribe was not near: He was at the Corner of a Wood, and was enquiring after the Battle, and how the King far'd.

35. As soon as he heard Conquest was gain'd, and his Prince safe, he call'd for Wine, and said he would write to the People of the *Britons*.

36. And he wrote as Man never wrote before; for he hath the Pen of a ready Writer. What he wrote, search in the sacred Records of the *Gazetteer*.

37. A new Spirit fell upon him: His Heart panted, his Hand trembled, and his Tongue falter'd; for the Roar of the Thunder was not out of his Ear.

38. Yet he sent away his Messenger with his Epistle, and attended the King.

39. And the King said, *O my Scribe, thou must send Messengers to acquaint my People of the Victory.*

40. And the Scribe answer'd, I have acquainted my Brother Scribe, who will acquaint the Sub-Governors of the Land, who by Authority will acquaint the People, who, when acquainted, will rejoice.—And the King look'd at the Man wistfully, and laugh'd.—

41. As for the Number of the slaughter'd *Franks and Britons*, and for the Prisoners of War, and Ensigns of War, on both Sides taken, expect not to find them here: Are they not faithfully recorded among the Scrolls of the Chief Scribes?

42. Give me indeed the Voice of a *Seraph*, sublime as Thought could reach, should the Acts of the King of the Islands be sung.

43. Give me a Pen from the Wing of a *Cberub*, and in most glowing Numbers would I tell of the most heroick Actions of the King's Son;

44. Till the Virgins of the Isles should lament his Wound; till their Hearts should pant with Joy to hear of his Bravery among the Heroes.

45. Now it came to pass that the Allies went up to *Hanau*, where they remain to this Day: But they will soon seek the Enemy, and then—more will be to be recorded.

These are the Words of Elizabeth Campbell of London, who calleth herself Spinster, and communicated them to the Spectator, that be may lay them before the Eyes of the whole World.

Common Sense, Aug. 6. N° 338.

Of National Habits, Dispositions, and Characters.

NATURE delights in Variety, and tho' in the same Species the outward Forms of her Creatures appear on a superficial View to wear exactly the same Shapes and Lineaments, yet on a more exact Enquiry there will be found a manifest Distinction among them. The Shepherd shall amidst ten thousand Sheep, know particularly every Face in his Flock by the Difference he discerns in their several Muscles.

Every Nation differs from another, not only in their several outward Habitudes, Customs and Forms, but in their very Modes of thinking; what is Vice and Error in one

Climate, sometimes is call'd Virtue in another. The *European* Nations are mark'd out by one another for the peculiar Vices and Follies to which they are most liable, they point out a Sort of constitutional Folly, for which they are mutually ridicul'd by each other.

A The *Spaniards* are accus'd of being lazy and proud, as if, since their Discovery of the new World, when they found themselves in Possession of the Roots of Gold and Silver, they had a Licence to turn *idle Men* (as the *Dutch* call Gentlemen) and take their Ease; whereas, the Consequence has been, that they are become only the Miners and Carriers of those Commodities for the rest of the World; and by a total Neglect almost of every other Sort of Commerce, are obliged to barter their Treasures for the Necessaries or Conveniences of Life. *Dryden* accuses them of a Kind of hereditary Sloth:

*Their patrimonial sloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep.*

C The *Hollanders*, on the contrary, whose whole Dependence is on Commerce, are, tho' naturally heavy and phlegmatick, ever very attentive, busy, and awake to their Interest; they risque no Dangers but where their Commerce is affected, and tread with unwearied Industry every Path which will lead them to Gain, which is their whole Attention. The Laureat above-mention'd marks their Characters very severely in the following Lines:

*The heavy Hollanders no vices know
But what they us'd an hundred years ago;
Like *benign* plants, where they were stuck, they
grow.*

*They cheat, but still from cheating Sires they come,
They drink, but they were christen'd first in mums.*

E The *Italians* are close, intriguing, jealous and revengeful, and famous for little at this Time but a peaceable Submission to Ecclesiastical and Civil Tyranny; the Virtues of their glorious Ancestors are all sunk, and the infamous Vices of the *low Empire* only remain among them.

The *French*, of all the several Nations in *Europe*, perhaps in the World, the most alive, are by the Consent of all Mankind mark'd out for *Vanity*; a Sort of epidemical Levity of Mind and Manners runs thro' them all, and this is certainly owing in a great Measure to the Thinness and Purity of their Air, and the Lightness and Sprightliness of their Wines, and seems to be in their Nature constitutional; and frequently hurries them on to the most ridiculous Extravagances in their Ideas with Relation to their Neighbours, insomuch, that they are very well known to look with the last Contempt on the Learning, Wit, Politicks, Arms, Customs and Manners of all the Nations around them; and as

the

the Greeks called all People but their own *Barbarians*, the *French* look on all but themselves as Creatures hardly civilized and polish'd for Society: But this Extremity of Self-Sufficiency has contributed not a little to the Corruption of their Manners, nay, to such a Degree, that, amongst them, to be *well-dress'd* and *well-bred* are almost the only Requisites to make an accomplish'd Gentleman, or even a Christian: For their Enemies go so far to say, that the very Words which formerly carried the Ideas of *Integrity* and *Bravery*, or *Courage*, now seldom convey any Meaning but that of a *well-bred* or a *well-dress'd* Man: *Fort bonette Homme* frequently signifies a Person of perfect good Breeding, and *fort brave Homme*, one who has fine Cloaths and puts them on well: Tho' it is at the same Time most certain, that he who is every-body's humble Servant is no-body's; that therefore this Height of good Breeding is no Breeding; and that a Person may be a paltry Fellow who is genteel and *bien dress'd*. Their own *Moliere* has satirized this Folly of his Countrymen with great Wit and Humour, in the first Scene of his *Myſantrophe*.

This Humour runs thro' their Provinces. To mention only one: The *Gascans* bounce and swell with an awkward rustick Vanity, which sits as untowardly upon them as their second-hand gilded Cloaths in the last Edition but one of the Court Cut. I remember a very extraordinary Gasconade of a Person of this Province, he was a famous Surgeon and practised at *Paris*; a Lady of the first Quality with us, not many Years ago, who used to lose Blood every Spring, could not be prevail'd upon to imagine any Person in *England* could open a Vein with Safety but this Man; accordingly she, every Year, sent over for this same *Gascon* from *Paris*: In the Opperation her Favourite divided a Tendon; his Patient, surpriz'd and frighted, cry'd out, *What have you done, Monsieur?* To which he replied coolly, *I beg your Grace to be easy, and consider what would have become of you if I had not been by.*

Our young Gentlemen, for some Years past, have been very fond of imitating the Habits of the *French*; the *Toupie*, the *Tete de Mutton*, the *Hunting Pole*, short *Daggers* and *Waifcoats*, and all the Court Habiliments of this fantastick People have been copied successfully. Our Ladies, too, can by no Means contrive themselves in a proper Mode till they have been instructed by a *dress'd Doll* from *Paris*: Now all we have to boast in these Cities, is, that we are the *Apes of Apes*, and contribute to support their Vanity, by a ridiculous Imitation of their Folly.

There is in the Play of *The Life of Henry the Fifth*, written by our admirable *Shakespeare*, a Scene which exposes this Vanity of the *French* with the justest Humour and Spi-

rit. I beg Leave to close this Paper by abstracting Part of it. This Scene is supposed to be in the Night before the famous Battle of *Agincourt*, where the King commanded in Person, (as our herick Prince at *Dettingen*) and conquer'd, tho' the *French* were five to one, and the *English* sickly and weak for Want of Necessaries.

A *Enter the Constable of France, Lord Rambuts, Orleans, Dauphin and others.*

Conf. Tut! I have the best Armour of the World: Wou'd it were Day!

Orl. You have an excellent Armour: But let my Horse have his Due.

Conf. It is the best Horse in *Europe*.

Orl. Will it never be Morning?

C *Daup.* My Lord of *Orleans*, and my Lord High Constable, you talk of Horse and Armour?

Orl. You are as well provided of both, as any Prince in the World.

D *Daup.* I will not change my Horse with any that treads on four Pasterns, *cb'ba*: He bounds from the Earth as if his Entrails were Hairs; when I bestride him I soar, I am a Hawk: He trots in the Air; the Earth sings when he touches it: The basest Horn of his Hoof is more musical than the Pipe of *Hermes*. He is of the Colour of the Nutmeg, and the Heat of Ginger: A Beast for *Perseus*, pure Air and Fire; the dull Elements of Earth and Water never appear in him, but in patient Stillness while his Rider mounts.

Conf. Indeed, my Lord, he is a most excellent Horse.

Daup. The Prince of *Palphreys*! his Neigh is like the Bidding of a Monarch, and his Countenance enforces Homage.

Orl. No more, Cousin.

E *Daup.* I once wrote a Sonnet in his Praise, and I began thus,—*Wonder of Nature*—

Orl. I have heard a Sonnet that begins so to one's Mistress.

Daup. Then did they imitate that which I composed to my Courier; for my Horse is my Mistress.—Will it never be Day? I will trot To-morrow a Mile, and my Way shall be paved with *English* Faces.

Conf. I will not say so: But I wish it were Morning. I wou'd fain be about the Ears of the *English*.

F *Ramb.* Who will go to Hazard with me for twenty Prisoners?

Conf. You must first go yourself to Hazard e'er you have 'em.

Daup. 'Tis Midnight.—I'll arm myself.

G *[Exit Daup.*

Orl. The *Dauphin* longs for Morning.

Ramb. I think he longs to eat the *English*.

Conf. I think he will eat all he kills.

Orl. I know him to be valiant.

Conf. I was told so by one who knows that better than you.

H *Orl.*

Orl. Who?

Conf. Marry, he told me so himself, and he said he cared not who knew it.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. My Lord High Constable, the *Eng-
lish* lie within fifteen hundred Paces of your
Tents.

Orl. Who has measured the Ground?

Mess. The Lord *Grandpre*.

Conf. A valiant and most expert Gentle-
man; would it were Day; alas! poor *Harry*
of *England*: He longs not for the Dawning
as we do.

Orl. What a wretched and peevish Fellow
is this *King of England*, to mope with his fat-
brain'd Followers so far out of his Knowledge.

Conf. If the *English* had any Apprehension, they
would run away.

Ramb. That Island of *England* breeds very
valiant Creatures; their Mastiffs are of un-
matchable Courage.

Orl. Foolish Curs! that run winking into
the Mouth of a *Russian* Bear; and have their
Heads crush'd like rotten Apples: You may
as well say, that is a valiant Flea that dares
to eat his Breakfast on the Lip of a Lion.

Conf. Just, just: And the Men do sympathize
with the Mastiffs, in robustous and
rough coming on, leaving their Wits with
their Wives: And then give them great
Meals of Beef, and Iron and Steel; they will
eat like Wolves, and fight like Devils.

Orl. Aye, but these *English* are shrewdly
out of Beef.

Conf. Then shall we find To-morrow they
will have only Stomachs to eat, and none to
fight. Now it is Time to arm; come, shall
we about it?

[Exeunt.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 13. N° 775.

Mr. Stonecastle,

Tunbridge.

AS I am arrived at those Years in which
forming the Conduct of others is the
greatest, as well as the most useful, Amuse-
ment one can enjoy, I have taken a Niece of
mine, about Fifteen, as a Companion; and
as her Temper is very engaging, and her
Person genteel and agreeable, I would add
Politeness and a competent Knowledge of the
World to those other Accomplishments, which
I flatter myself, she is already posses'd of.
For this Purpose, I know of no Method so
effectual as her visiting among the genteel
Part of the World, and sometimes going to
publick Places: I have therefore carried her
to *Tunbridge*, where there is at present a
great deal of good Company; but as she is
really very pretty, I find an Inconvenience I
did not at first apprehend, which is her being
much admir'd, and consequently growing less
agreeable by a Degree of Vanity, which
Praise too often occasions; which, if it hap-
pens to shew itself in Affectation, has a very

ill Effect upon the Behaviour. However, as
her natural Good-Sense has hitherto preserv'd
her from it, and as I am unwilling to caution
her gravely against what I have only some
Reason to fear, and have not yet observ'd, I
have endeavour'd, by a Sketch of the Char-
acters of the *reigning Beauties* of this Place,
to shew her by Example (which is often more
prevalent than Precept) what is to be imi-
tated, and what to be avoided.

Pbilauta has Charms sufficient to attract a
general Notice, but, from too great a Con-
sciousness of her Beauty, imagines none to be
equally agreeable but those who are posses'd
of the same Advantage, and even them she
can't bear to hear prais'd; for if their Fea-
tures, Air, or even Complexion, admit of any
Comparison with hers, she regards them
as Rivals; and if wholly unlike, and agree-
able in a very different Manner, she considers
them as placed in direct Opposition, and in
some Degree her Enemies.

Flirtilla is naturally perfectly handsome
and genteel; seems not only to aim at, but
even to claim as her Due, a general Observa-
tion and Admiration; the first she always ob-
tains by being extravagantly affected in every
Action, but the latter she loses by that very
Affectation, and makes herself (instead of
being admir'd) laugh'd at.

Simplicia, who has a very pretty Face and
an innocent Look, which is certainly very a-
greeable in itself, affects so much to appear
Duntaught and artless, that tho' she has really
Sense enough, she often makes herself seem
quite silly by that Affectation.

How different from these is *Amiana*! Her
Person is not inferior to any of them; she
has an uncommon Share of Understanding,
Good-Nature and Discretion; to these Quali-
fications she adds Politeness, a sufficient
Knowledge of Books, and every other Ac-
complishment necessary to form a compleat
fine Lady; and tho' she can't be suppos'd
to have all these good Qualities, and be quite
insensible of them, yet her Behaviour is so
entirely easy and unaffected, that she seems
to take a Pleasure only, and not a Pride, in
being thought perfectly agreeable: These are
only faint Sketches, and by giving them a
Place you will oblige

Your constant Reader,
MARIANA

Craftsman, Aug. 20. N° 895.

Of foreign Dominions and Conquests.

S. I. R.

PROVIDENCE, who has placed us in an
Island, seems to will that its Rocks shall
be the Boundary of our Ambition. He has
mercifully furnished it with every Necessary
of Life, and 'tis Luxury alone which wants

a foreign Assistance. While we are contented with the Lot assign'd us by the great Creator and Disposer of all Things, we are happy; but whenever wild Ambition would do better than Providence, and push us on to make Conquests, and extend our Dominions on the Continent; whatever Success has attended the Bravery of our Princes and the innate Courage of the *English*, we have always dearly suffer'd by our Victories, and could never long maintain our Acquisitions; but were driven back to our Inheritance, where we have been able to defend ourselves against the most potent Enemies, and greatest Preparations; or, to speak more properly, Providence has, hitherto, interposed and render'd vain the mighty Schemes, and defeated Forces in an Instant, which had been Years preparing to invade and enslave us. Nay, the lawful Inheritance of our Princes on the Continent has been a Burden, a Drain to this Island. What a Load to this Nation was *Normandy*! Was *England* a Gainer in the Reign of *Henry II.* who posseſſ'd greater Dominions than any Christian Sovereign of that Age? For, beside the Kingdom of *England*, he was Duke of *Normandy*, Duke of *Anjou*, Duke of *Guyen*, and Earl of *Poitou*. These Possessions cost *England* much Blood-shed. The Mention of this Prince, considering the present bare-faced Violation of a Treaty by the *French*, will, in a great Measure, authorize a small Digriftion, to give a Specimen of the Treachery and low Arts of that Court, in those Days.

Louis having wrought on the Son of the King of *England*, openly to rebel against his Father, and stir'd up the *Scots* King to invade *Northumberland*, lay'd Siege himself to *Verneville*, which, reduced to great Streights, agreed to surrender by such a Day, if not succour'd. *Henry* had Notice of this; sent them Word that they might depend on Relief, and accordingly made Preparations. *Louis*, who apprehended the Consequence, sent to *Henry*, and proposing a Peace between him and his Sons, all three in Rebellion against him, appointed an Interview between them two, as the Means to effect it. The King of *England* joyfully embraced the Proposal, and went to the appointed Rendezvous, the Day on which *Verneville* was to be succour'd, F or given up, and in vain waited the Coming of *Louis*, who, the Day elapsing, sent Word to the Besieged, that *Henry*, in coming to their Relief, was defeated, and required the Town, as it was stipulated, to be given up, which was accordingly done, and by *Louis*, who despair'd of keeping it, burnt to the Ground. But the Bravery of *Henry* revenged the Fraud of the *French* Monarch, by a bloody Slaughter of his Men. But, to return.

G Whoever will look into History will find the foreign Dominions of our Kings were the Gulph of our Treasure, and the Plains of

Normandy, &c. drench'd with *English* Blood, to defend what the Nation was happy in loſing. What Blood and Treasure did not *England* pour forth to support the Pretensions of her Monarch to the Crown of *France*! And what was her Gains, after having ravaged that Kingdom, and seen the *French* King Prisoner in her Metropolis? Truly, I think, the greatest was her King's renouncing all Claim to the Crown of *France*, *Normandy*, &c. at the Peace concluded; for Feofis then ceded to *Edward*, I esteem rather a Disadvantage to the *English* Nation. In the Time of *Henry V.* the Policy and Avarice of the Bishops, to secure their Temporalities, brought great Mischief on the Kingdom, by laying before the King a pretended Right to the Crown of *France*, deduced from *Isabel*, Daughter of *Philip IV.* marry'd to *Edward II.* by whom the Crown descended in a right Line to *Henry*. *Chicheley* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was the Mouth of the Clergy, to screen their temporal Possessions, unjustly put the King upon a Claim, which was given up by his Ancestors, *Edward III.* and the *Black Prince*; and dyed the Plains of *France* with *English* Blood; and altho' such Success attended the Enterprize, that *Henry VI.* was crown'd at *Paris*, yet, 'tis very well known, we lost that Kingdom, (which, had we been able to keep, would, in Time, have reduced *England* to a Province) and a Sea of Blood, with greater Rapidity than we made the Conquest.

D When we consider the Blood and Treasure foreign Dominions and foreign Conquests have cost this Nation, we shall be apt to think it a Matter of just Surprize, that the Parliament, in the Act of Succession, did not put in a conditional Clause of renouncing or giving up the foreign Dominions to the next in Blood.

E A War on the Continent may be of Advantage to *H*—r, as it will drain us, and enrich the *E*—te, while we maintain such a Number of *H*—r and other mercenary Forces; for, 'tis very possible, we may make as wise a Bargain for the *Saxons*, &c. as we have done for the *H*—r Troops.

F We seem inclined, at present, to take the most rational Method, if we engage in a War on the Continent, to protract such War; for, if we enter on the *French* Dominions, if their Vivacity will suffer them to act only on the defensive, we may be some Years running our Heads, and braining our Men against Stone-Walls, at the Expence of *England*, as long as she can hold it, and may, in *London*, make Bonfires and Rejoicings for taking of Towns, which we shall either lose again, in much less Time, (as is evident from the Situation of the different Powers at War) or restore by a Treaty.

If the *French* persist in the Violation of the *Treaty of Utrecbt*, by carrying on the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, the Honour of the *B——b* Nation makes a War unavoidable; but if we carry on such War by Land; if we divert the Money which should be appropriated to our naval Force, to the paying *Mercenaries*; they who shall advise such Measures can be esteem'd no better than *T——s* to their Country. By Sea we are an Overmatch for the *French* and *Spaniards*, tho' we have no Assistance from the *Dutch*, who, by the Bye, are our *Guarantees*, and we may humble the *French*, haughty as they are, and make the *Spaniards* sue for Peace, (not, indeed, if we send brave Men on Expeditions, and betray them afterwards, by withholding the promised Succours, or sending them at a Time that we knew they must become Victims to the Climate, as was lately practised;) but on the Continent, *France* must beggar us, and reduce us to the Necessity of imploring Peace; at least, of accepting such a one as she shall please to grant us.

On the Whole, *Sir*, we have no Business at all on the Continent; every War carried on there by *Britain*, tends to her Impoverishment. The greater are our or our Princes Possessions out of this Island, the greater is, and must be our Burden. I heartily wish, as I am an *Englishman*, *H——r* was made an Appennage for a younger Son of the Royal Family, and that it was the Reward of the Duke of *Cumberland*'s Bravery; he has given Proof, he will be able to defend his Patrimony, and let *G——B——* assist him on every Occasion, as far as is consistent with her own Welfare. To this Donation, if the Money in *H——r* was added, he may have Opportunities of extending his Dominions, which are somewhat enlarged by the the Acquisitions made since the *S——n*, and may stand fair, to be, one Day, at the Head of the Empire; however his Descendants may very justly raise their Hopes to the Imperial Diadem; for Money and Power will make amends for his being the last among the Electors. I believe nothing would be more agreeable to every true *Englishman*, and when they see us disencumber'd of that *E——te*, they will cease grumbling at the prodigious Sums it has already cost *E——d*, as the Hopes that it will cost us no more, will drown the Memory of what's past.

Common Sense, Aug. 20. N° 340

A brief History of the BALANCE of POWER:
Extracted from The Occasional Writer,
N° II. published at the Beginning of the late
Administration.

THE Foundations of the Grandeur of *France* and of the House of *Austria*

were laid near the same Period. *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* began the latter, and in the Time of *Charles V.* it was carried to that Height which made *Europe* tremble: The Progress of *France* was not quite so rapid, but in the Reign of *Lewis XI.* their Frontiers were extended, and that Monarchy first became formidable; and these two growing Powers alarm'd and made it the Interest of the neighbouring Princes and States to preserve, by mutual Alliances, a Balance among them. And here began this Principle of *English* Policy.

Henry VIII. frequently had Occasion to act on this Principle, but as his whole Conduct was extravagant, violent and light, his own Passions and those of *Wolsey* his Minister made him hold the Balance, if he did hold it, with an uneven Hand.

During the Reigns of *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, the Reformation in *Germany* made it our Interest not only to support this Balance, but the Protestant Cause likewise, against *France* and *Spain*. Queen *Elizabeth* supported these Principles with Wisdom and Success. When she ascended the Throne, *Ireland* was Papist, *Scotland* under the Influence of *France*, the Queen of *Scotland* married to the *Dauphin*, and disputed her Title to *England*; she was obliged to keep Measures not only with *Philip II.* whom she disengaged by refusing to make him her Husband, but with the Court of *Rome* likewise; yet, as she knew very well that she could not be considerable abroad without being so at home, her Revenue was administer'd with Frugality; Industry, Manufactures and Commerce, were improved and extended: Foreign Alliances were contracted with great Art and little Expence; she supported the Protestant Cause; she did not depend on the Gratitude or Sincerity of the *French* King, *Henry IV.* she maintain'd the *Dutch* in their Revolt from *Spain*; but she took *Cautionary Towns* as a Security for the Money she lent them; and as a Check to keep them under the Direction of *England*. She preserved the Balance of Power, and reduced *Spain* from being the Terror of *Europe* to the low Estate it was in under the Successor of *Philip II.*

King James I. had a bad Head and a worse Heart; his Revenues were ill-administer'd; he amused himself 12 Years with the *Spanish* Match, neglected the Protestant Interest, favour'd the House of *Austria*, and abandon'd his Children to the Resentment of the House of *Austria*, and the Popish Leagues.

Here our Author begs Leave to draw a Veil over the succeeding Reign, to the Restoration of *K. Charles II.*

After the Restoration, the Emperor being limited by the *Treaty of Westphalia*, *France* began to rise. *Ricbliu* and *Mazarine* had given that Crown so great a Superiority, and the

the Prince who wore it resolv'd to maintain and augment it at the Expence of his Neighbours; he attacked the *Low Countries* in 1667, and shew'd very clearly, in the Manner of it, what *Europe* was to expect. This occasioned the *Triple Alliance*, and yet K. Charles II. join'd the Councils and Arms of *France*; he might have had at this Time the immortal Honour of preserving the *Balance* in *Europe*, but he chose the eternal Infamy of destroying it; and he was a Pensioner to *France*, to whom he ought to have been an Enemy. This established the Superiority of *France*, and left the rest of *Europe* at her Mercy.

The Bigotry of K. *James II.* was far from mending our Affairs, but the Greatness of our Danger saved us. The Revolution changed our Conduct, and the Principles of supporting a *Balance* and the Protestant Interest came in Fashion again:—But since this we have not seemed to pursue those Principles with so much Wisdom as Zeal:—If we have err'd, tho' on the right Side, it is an Error still; we have, under the Pretence of preserving a *Balance of Power in Europe*, too often gratified the Passions of private Men and particular Interests.

The War in 1688 was a necessary War; *Ireland* was reduced, the *Emperor* and *Holland* saved, all the Efforts of *France* were defeated, and she was obliged to acknowledge K. *William*; and our Allies recovered by a Treaty more than they had lost by the War.

If a common Guaranty of this Treaty had been enter'd into at this Time, the Liberty of *Europe* had been better secured than it was at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. But now the Prospect of the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, without Children, and the Apprehensions of the War which must ensue upon the Pretensions of *French*, occasion'd the making the *Partition Treaties*; by which, without the Knowledge of the King of *Spain*, we settled the Rights contested between the Houses of *Bourbon* and *Austria*, and engaged to make this Partition good by Arms. Here was an Error, tho' on the right Side, and committed by a Prince the greatest Man of the Age. On what Side soever this *Balance* shall be in Danger, Princes and States will be alarm'd, and will proportion their Measures not according to the Nature of the Danger, but the immediate Relation which it hath to themselves. Otherwise we might be the *Don Quixots* of the World, and fight the Battles of all Mankind, and must fight to negotiate, and negotiate to fight again as long as we are a State; because as long as we are a State, there will be always Disputes.

If *France*, *Spain*, and the *Emperor*, had agreed about the Succession of *Spain* consistent with the Interests of *Europe*, no Objection would have remained; and if they had done nothing of this Kind upon the King

of *Spain's* Death, we might have engaged as *Auxiliaries* in a *defensive War* for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*; instead of which we immediately became *Principals in an offensive one*. The *Partition Treaties* forced a *Will* from the King of *Spain* in favour of *France*, and we lost the *Balance of Europe* by meddling where we had nothing to do, being obliged, for our own Sakes, to fight and recover it for the *Emperor*. The *Grand Alliance* formed by K. *William* proposed only sufficient *Barriers*, *Security to Trade*, and reasonable Satisfaction to the House of *Austria*; thus the very Measures which we had taken to secure the *Balance of Power*, our *Trade* and the *Protestant Interest*, put all into Danger.

What our Author would inculcate seems to be this:

That as the *Partition Treaty* threw too much Weight into the Scale of *Bourbon* to the Destruction of the *Balance of Power in Europe*, so the necessary Consequence of the War which we made to restore this *Balance* must have been, if we had succeeded according to our Desires, to destroy it again by throwing too much Weight into the House of *Austria*.

A RECEIPT against the PLAGUE.

TAKE of *Rue*, *Sage*, *Mint*, *Rosemary*, *Wormwood*, and *Lavender*, a Handful of each; infuse them together in a Gallon of *White Wine-Vinegar*; put the whole into a Stone-Pot, closely cover'd up, and pasted over the Cover; set the Pot, thus closed up, upon warm *Wood Ashes* for eight Days: After which draw off (or strain through fine *Flannel*) the Liquid, and put it into Bottles, well cork'd, and into every Quart Bottle put a Quarter of an Ounce of *Camphire*. With this Preparation wash your Mouth, and rub your Loins and your Temples every Day; snuff a little up your Nostrils when you go into the Air, and carry about you a bit of *Sponge* dipp'd in the same, in order to smell to upon all Occasions, especially when you are near any Place or Person that is infected.

They write that four Malefactors (who had robb'd the infected Houses, and murder'd the People, during the Course of the Plague) own'd, when they came to the Gallows, that they had preserv'd themselves from the Contagion by using the above Medicine only, and that they went the whole Time from House to House without any Fear of the Distemper.

For the ASTHMA.

TAKE three Quarters of an Ounce of *Sena*; half an Ounce of *Flower of Sulphur*; two Drams of *Ginger*; half a Dram of *Saffron*; powder'd and mix'd with four Ounces of *Honey*. Take the Quantity of a *Nutmeg*, *Night and Morning*, as Occasion requires.

AUTUMN.

NO more the glories of the spring ;
No more of summer's pride I sing ;
But now describe in alter'd lays
Declining suns, and shorter days.
Uncertain Autumn's various face,
In lines of speaking paint I trace :
Her show'rs and storms my strains rehearse ;
And tempests rattle in my verse.

Soon as the radiant balance weighs
In equal scales the nights and days,
Down from the courts of royal Jove,
And presence of the gods above,
The delegated season glides :
And proudly eminent, she rides
Sublime, in Bacchus' gilded car,
Which shines conspicuous from afar.
Bacchus, the bounteous goddess loves ;
And she the jovial god approves.
O'er all her vintages he reigns :
And hence his chariot she obtains.
Her lover's ivy crowns her brow,
And clust'ring grapes around her grow.
Her better arm with comely grace,
A cornucopia does embrace,
Whose stores the ivy brims o'erflow,
And fill her wealthy lap below
With burnish'd fruits, of ev'ry kind,
By sun-beams kiss'd, or western wind ;
Which on immortal branches blow,
And in Elysian gardens grow.

Plenty is seated by her side,
The wanton nurse of propp'r'd pride ;
Her sparkling eyes, with gladness glow ;
Her purple lips with smiles o'erflow,
Her dancing heart, no grief can know.
But who's that meagre monster there,
With haggard looks, and shaggy hair
Twisted with snakes, who rules the reins,
And furious, drives across the plains
The harnes'd tygers, whilst they roar
Beneath his lash, which drinks their gore ?
'Tis fierce Disease, man's cruel foe,
The parent of afflictive woe.
By him the wasted world is thin'd,
And pains, and plagues torment mankind.
Fast as now leaves forsake the trees,
Nipt, by the chill autumnal breeze ;
So fast, he sweeps poor souls away,
Forc'd to forsake th' infected clay.
Three youths behind her are retain'd ;
The first, with blood of grapes distain'd :
The next with apple-bearing boughs
Covers his head, and wreathes his brows ;
The last, doth on his shoulders bear,
(The symbols of the naked year)
A bundled heap of arms of trees,
Dishonour'd by the northern breeze.
Now the bright monarch of the day
To realms remote betakes his way :
With lessen'd glories does he blaze,
And on us shines with fainter rays ;

Whilst to the southern tropic prone,
He sheds his beams on lands unknown,
Driving alope his fiery car,
He dimly views us from afar,
And swiftly towards the western sea,
Precipitates his headlong way.

Now filthy fogs from earth arise ;
And gath'ring gloom pollutes the skies,
Thick vapours darken all the air ;
In black, the frowning heav'ns appear,
That, scarce distinguish'd, day and night
Promiscuous roll, unmark'd with light.
Th' enliv'ning sun, by clouded skies,
Thus ravish'd from her longing eyes,
See, sickning Vesta drooping lies.

Oh ! swift, my love ! (she cries) return !
Nor let me long thy absence mourn !
Haste to the goat ; and thence revert
With speed, to cheer my fainting heart !
Now bellowing Boreas from the north,
From Lapland mountains issuing forth,
Does with his blust'ring brethren stray ;
Who urge uncheck'd their lawless way.
With dreadful noise, their force they try ;
And roar aloft, and sweep the sky.
The tempest on his rapid wings,
Collected stores of waters brings.
The clashing clouds, do now prepare
To join the elemental war.
In rushing rains their rage they spend,
While spouting cataracts descend.
Such floods the firmament supplies
As earth's inhabitants surprise ;
Shudd'ring they quit the delug'd plain,
And to the mountains flee in vain ;
Down their steep sides the billows strong,
With sounding fury roll along ;
That neither man, nor beast, can dare
To stem the frightful torrent there.
The weeping rustic shakes his head
To see the wat'ry ruin spread :

Cease ye dissolving clouds above,
(He cries) and hear thou, angry Jove !
What has sad earth, our parent, done
To draw this overwhelming vengeance down ?
Has she some other Titan bred ?
O launch thy thunder at his head !
But do not, father ! do not strike
Thy terrors thus on all alike !
O hear ! and to our aid arise !
Rebuke the storms ! and clear the skies !
Restore the day ! and bring the light !
And chase the empire of the night !
Usurping chaos, here we see ;
And *Pluto* bears the sway from *these*.
Is this the seat ? this the abode,
Of favour'd man, the demi-god ?
Tartarian darkness hides his sun :
And jars and discords are begun.
Where now, are all the beauteous scenes,
The painted beds, and groves of greens,
The chequer'd meads, the rosy bow'rs,
The limpid brooks, and banks of flow'rs ?

Vanish'd

Vanish'd!—no beauties now are seen,
Nor painted beds, nor groves of green,
Nor chequer'd meads, nor rosy bow'rs,
Nor limpid brooks, nor banks of flow'rs!
But all is waste, deform'd, and wild,
And nature's face with horrors fill'd.

On the late Countess of DONEGAL. By Dean SWIFT. Published upon her Ladyship's Interment in her Family Vault at Garrick-ferus.

UNerring heav'n, with bounteous hand,
Has form'd a model for your land,
Whom Jove endow'd with ev'ry grace:
The glory of the Granard race;
Now destin'd by the pow'rs divine,
The blessing of another line.
Then, would you paint a matchless dame,
Whom you'd consign to endless fame?
Invoke not Cyborea's aid,
Nor borrow from the blue-eye'd maid,
Nor need you on the Graces call;
Take qualities from Donegal.

On an URN dug up at Elmham, in Norfolk, in an old Roman burial Ground.

The Ghost speaks.

TRIFLING mortal, tell me why
Thou hast disturb'd my urn;
Want'st thou to find out what am I?
Vain man, attend and learn!
To know what letters spelt my name,
Is useles quite to thee:
A heap of dust is all I am,
And all that thou shalt be.
Go now, that heap of dust explore;
Measure its grains or weigh;
Can't thou the titles which I bore,
Distinguish in the clay?
What glitt'ring honours or high trust
Once dignify'd the here,
Were characters imprest on dust,
Which quickly disappear.
Nor will the sparkling atoms flew
A * Clodius or a Guelph?
Vain search! if here the source thou'dst know,
Of nobles or they self.
The mould will yield no evidence,
By which thou may'st divine,
If lords or beggars issiu'd thence
And fill'd the antient line.
Learn then the vanity of birth,
Condition, honours, name;
All are but mode of common earth
The Substance just the same.
Eis av'rice and ambition view,
Th' extent of all their gains,
Themselves and their possessions too,
A gallon pot contains.

Haste, lift thy thoughts from earthly things
To more substantial bliss,
And leave that groveling pride to kings,
Which ends in dirt like this.
Let virtue be thy radiant guide,
Twill dignify thy clay;
And raise thy ashes glorify'd,
When suns shall fade away.

On seeing SHAKESPEAR's Monument without an Inscription.

AFTER so long a sleep does Shakespeare
wake, [speak.
He lives, he breaths, he thinks, does all but
What hand can draw a portrait of his soul,
So justly form'd as this?—consult the scrole,
—A blank appears, as seeming to invite;
The hand that equals Shakespear's—come and
write.

To Mrs. M——N. On her incomparably fine Hand upon the HARPSICHORD.

MADAM.—I've heard good musick in
my time,
And seen it greatly prais'd in tuneful rhyme.
But poets, sure, with all their skill and pains,
Must fall far short of your melodious strains.
Scarce cou'd the Muse herself, in proper verse,
Such sweet surprising harmony rehearse.
But, if therein Terpsichore might fail,
What can such poor attempts, as mine, avail?
How should a weak, presumptuous quill im-
part,
In nature's spite, the wonders of your art?
Yet I must sing, altho' my voice be coarse;
Your worth constrains me, and your fingers
force.

Madam, the man, that unaffected hears
A hand so fine, can have no human ears.
The fate of Midas, he deserves full well:
Nay, brutes surpass him;—as old Stories tell,
Wild beasts, woods, mountains, rivers have
been charm'd,
The dead half rais'd, and bell itself disarm'd.
I too, myself, and in an happy hour,
Of musick, lately prov'd the mighty pow'r.
Dull as I am, the other blissful day,
My soul confess'd its all-commanding sway.
Involv'd in hardships, and depress'd with cares,
And quite toil'd down with troublesome affairs,
What cou'd I do?—what prop'r method use?
(A cafe so pressing will the thing excuse.)
Than fly to you, good Madam! for relief,
To ease my pains, and mitigate my grief?
For, ah! what cordial can such help afford,
What med'cine match your gentle harp's
cord?

And how did ev'ry circumstance conspire
To satisfy my long-conceiv'd desire!
Of your fine hand, I'd often heard the fame;
My horse, at Litchfield, luckily fell lame;

III 2

At

One of the most noble and ancient Families in Rome.

† August 3, 1743.

At Rudgley then 'twas requisite to halt;
My bold intrusion was the greatest fault.
But, my dear love of musick let me own:
What else for so much freedom can atone?

In most obliging manner, when receiv'd,
With sweet expectancy, my bosom heav'd.
And soon, O heav'n! what solo's did I hear!
My heart, what ravishing concerto's cheer!
The choicest tunes contributed their aid,
And opera songs, in choicest manner play'd.
Fine parts perform'd, with each enchanting
grace,

Now slow, now quick, alternately took place.
Lessons, like these, must ev'ry body please,
With judgment vary'd, and perform'd with
ease.

The charming concord of sweet, son'ring sounds,
In troubled minds can cure the deepest wounds,
And what to your harmonious art I ow'd,
Madam, my late experience plainly show'd.
Your healing hand soon rais'd my drooping head!
While, to myself, I thus exulting said.—
" Let, now, *Intigritas* lawyers do their worst;
Let base, injurious men with malice burst.
I'll, on this best of remedies, rely,
And, all those fell *Tarantula's*, defy.
Musick, like this! can baffle all their spite,
And quickly cure the most invenom'd bite."

Thus, the foul fiend thought fit to flee away,
When *David*, on his lyre, began to play.
To sad, afflicted *Soul*, such soothing notes
Were found to be the best of antidotes:
Him, the soft, beau'ly sounds recover'd soon,
And put his poor, distracted soul in tune.

Since then, to charm, such fingers seldom
fail,
What pity 'tis, that any thing shou'd ail
An *Harpichord*, that you so well command,
With such a sweet, surprising flight of hand!
From *Wolverhampton*, when you next arrive,
To do your very best, good *Lyndon*, strive:
Pray, spare no pains,—but use your utmost
skill; [quill].
And, the dear Instrument, both tune, and
Then shall your praise * be still proclaim'd
aloud,

And a full audience at your *concerts* crowd.
In two, or three more words, to sum up all;
(Since, of my subject short I'm sure to fall.)
Madam!—'tis not within my pow'r to say,
How vastly I was pleas'd to hear you play.
Thus rapt up *Paul* from *Paradise* + return'd.
With an uncommon kind of ardour burn'd,
The peerless pleasures of the place aver'd,
And, how he things ineffable had beard.

Aug. 13, 1743. R. D.

FRENCH POLICY.

IN *Lewis* see the fate of kings,
O'er-run with fraud and pride;
A shan'd to own the secret springs,
Which yet they cannot hide.

* See *Verse* to *Mr. Gunn*, Organist at *St. Philip's*, *Birmingham*, in the *London Magazine* for December, 1740, p. 603. † 2 Cor. xi. 4.

To sooth *Bavaria's* ruin'd lord,
Broglio is bid to roam
In private, (so his keeps his word)
Careless and welcom'd home.
These paths his grandſire better trod,
In fraud a constant dealer,
The old one rebb'd ye on the road,
The young one's a sheep-stealer.

The MISTAKE.

WHEN lately *G*— and *Gallia's* son
In dreadful combat strove,
Wide spread the tumult round the sky,
And reach'd almighty *Jove*:
The Monarch whom the heav'ns obey,
Anxious for *Britain's* state,
Bid war's intrepid god descend
And guard the hero's fate.
With joy the martial god replies,
I'll aid the doubtful war;
Then t'wards *Hispania's* golden climes
Directs his bounding car.
Jove saw the god's mistaken course;
Return, return, he cries;
G— shew what *British* courage dares
Beneath Germanian skies.
Confounded at a truth so strange,
The warrior check'd his rein,
And swore by heaven he thought that *G*—
Had been at war with *Spain*.
And Oh! might once the Muse advise,
Return e'er 'tis too late;
Humble the pow'r *Hispania* boasts,
And render *Britain* great.
For should you baulk the god once more,
You'll after call in vain,
He'll rack his wits to find you out
Before he thinks of *Spain*.

C. B.

An EPIGRAM on the Executions at Stockholm.

STRICK Swedish laws in justice chopt
A *Bodenbroek* and *Levenbaup*,
As servile favourers of *France*,
To let old *Fleury* lead the dance.
There ill-made war, here ill-tim'd pax,
Deserv'd the scaffold and the ax.—
Britons, remember Swedish zeal,
And punish one for publick weal:—
'Tis not too late;—the sword of fate
Still holds its edge o'er traitor's pate:—
A decollation timely made
Had sav'd our honour, wool, and trade.

The English Version of *Carmen Pastorale*, &c.
in our Mag. for May and June 1741, was
done by *Capt. John Jarratt* of *Scarborough*;
and not by the Author of the Latin Pm.

But
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The SHEPHERD'S COMPLAINT. 409

Set by Mr. RUSSEL, and Sung by Mr. LOWE.

Sweet were once the joys I tasted, all was jo—li—ty and love: Time me—
 thought too nim—bly hasted, which on pleasures wings did move. *Chloe*
 then was all my treasure, never was a ri—cher swain; *Chloe* doubled
 e—ry pleasure, *Chloe* ba—nish'd e—ry pain.

2. But the envious gods repining,
 So much bliss on earth to see;
 All their bitt'rest curses joining,
 Dash'd my cup with jealousy:
 Now, where erst my pipe resounded,
 Steals the sigh, and heart-felt groan;
 Love by fears and doubts surrounded,
 Ill disputes a tott'ring throne.

3. Fool, that ever art pursuing,
 What conceal'd is ever best,
 Jealousy love's child and ruin,
 Leave, O leave my tortur'd breast:
 With the slave, thy pow'r confessing,
 Thou too, *Venus*, mildly deal;
 Those who shun or slight thy blessing,
 Should alone thy terrors feel.

Monthly Chronologer.

Whitehall, July 27.



HIS Day arriv'd Lieutenant *Bonnefoy*, with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, dated on board the *Namur* in *Genoa* Road the 6th Instant, *O. S.* giving an Account, That he, the Vice-Admiral, having had Intelligence that a *Spaniard*-Bark and 14 Shebecks, bound for *Genoa* with Artillery and Ammunition for the Use of the Forces of that Crown in *Italy*, had been chased by his Majesty's Ship the *Kennington*, but escaped by Means of a Calm and Night coming on, and got safe into the Harbour of *Genoa*, where they had been permitted to land their Powder; he did thereupon himself, on the 26th of *June*, set Sail from *Hieres* Road with the King's Ships the *Namur*, *Barfleur*, *Norfolk*, *Princess Caroline*, *Ipswich*, *Revenge*, and three Bomb Vessels, and arriv'd on the 1st Instant in the Road of *Genoa*; and that the Day following, the Senate having deputed some of their Body to compliment him upon his Arrival, he had acquainted them with the Motives of his coming there, and demanded that the said Bark and Shebecks, with their Stores and Artillery, should either forthwith be obliged to depart out of that Port, in order to pursue their Voyage, they having pretended to have been driven in there only by Stress of Weather, or that upon their refusing to do so, the Republick should sequester the said Stores and Artillery, in such Manner that they should not be return'd to the King of *Spain*, his Ministers or Agents, before the Conclusion of a Peace. And that after some Conference, the Deputies from the Senate having obtained a full Power for that Purpose, had agreed with the Vice-Admiral upon the Terms of a Convention for depositing the said *Spaniard* Stores and Artillery in the Castle of *Bonifacio* in the Island of *Corsica*, till the End of the War, and had sign'd the same on the 17th Instant with the said Vice-Admiral, as Plenipotentiary from his Majesty.

The Preamble to this Convention is, in English, as follows: Whereas his Excellency Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, his Britannick Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Princes of *Italy*, and Commander in Chief of his Naval Force in the *Mediterranean*, hath made the most strong and pressing Remonstrances, concerning the Entry which hath been granted into the Port of *Genoa*, to the Bark and to the 14 She-

becks, which came from the Ports of *Spain*, laden with Artillery and Powder for the Service of his Catholick Majesty, and concerning the Protection which the said Vessels enjoy there, to the great Prejudice of his Britannick Majesty and his Allies: And whereas the said Vice-Admiral hath declar'd, that the King his Master could not but look upon the longer Stay of the said Artillery and Ammunition in the said Port, as an Infringement of that exact and impartial Neutrality which the Republick of *Genoa* hath engaged to observe with all the Powers now at War; the Most Serene Republick being equally desirous to make more and more known to his Britannick Majesty, the Sincerity of her Conduct and Intentions, and to remove every Motive to that dangerous Resentment, the immediate Execution of which the said Vice-Admiral hath more than once threaten'd, and to obviate the terrible Disorders which he has Reason to apprehend from thence, hath, thro' the Means of her magnificent Patriicians, the Sieurs *Augustin Grimaldi*, and *Jean Frangois Brignoli*, her Deputies, sufficiently authorised for that Purpose, consented to the Draught prepared by the said Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, &c.

The latter End of last Month, was tried at *York*, the great Cause between — *Mead*, Esq; and *Luke Robinson*, Esq; relating to Bribery at the late Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Hedon*: The Action was brought against Mr. *Robinson* upon the Statute of the 2 of *Geo. II.* for employing Mr. *Penock Ward* to give certain Sums of Money to the Electors for voting for Mr. *Chute* and Mr. *Robinson*. The Trial began at Eight in the Morning and continued the whole Day, when, after Examination of a great Number of Witnesses, and the producing several Notes of Hand for Sums paid to the Electors, and Variety of learned Arguments by the Council on both Sides, the Jury, which consisted of Gentlemen of the best Fortunes in the County, brought in their Verdict against Mr. *Robinson*, without going out of Court.

By Letters from *Jamaica*, dated *June 15*, there was Advice, that the old Greek, *Francis Pardigo*, died there lately: By a Memorandum found in his Chest, it appeared that he was 114 Years 6 Months, and 4 Days old when he died, and was there at the Conquest of the Island, in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*: An extraordinary Length of Life for this or any other Climate! He must have seen

seen 12 Generations or Sets of Inhabitants there; for it is computed they bury a Number equal to the whole Island every 7 Years.

SATURDAY, Aug. 6.

A Body of 60 Smugglers, went to *Chew-*
-Bunney, between *Lymington* and *Crist-Churc*
h in Hants, where a great Quantity of Tea was
deliver'd to them out of a Cutter; and when
the Yatch, that cruises on the *Suffex* Coast
to prevent Smuggling, endeavoured to detect
them, a large Three-Mast Vessel fired on
her, and made her desist; after which the
Smugglers carry'd off their Goods upon 39
Horses.

Letters from *Brightelmstone* in *Suffex* gave
an Account, that a Party of Dragoons, as-
sisted by some Officers of the Customs and
Excise, attack'd a Gang of about 80 Smug-
glers, who had with them a great Quantity
of Tea; but after a desperate Engagement,
wherein several were wounded on both Sides,
and one of the Dragoons kill'd on the Spot,
the Smugglers carry'd off their Goods.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Assizes ended at *Kingston upon Thames* in the County of *Surrey*, on the Crown Side, when 12 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Harris*, otherwise *Harrard*, for stealing a Gelding; *David Roundy*, for stealing a Watch; *William Astman*, for stealing Goods to the Value of 5l. 19s. *James Day*, *Ann Hazard*, and *Mary Daggers*, for the Murder of *Simon Pottell*, by throwing him out of a Window near *St. George's Church*, *Southwark*; *John Beauchamp*, otherwise *Beaucham*, *Thomas Millet*, and *Thomas Whiting*, for breaking open the House of *Sir John Ewitt*; *James Hunt* and *Thomas Collins*, for Sodomy; and *Richard Keeble*, for returning from Transportation. *Mr. Belchier*, Master of the *Castle Inn* at *Kingston*, was try'd for the Murder of *Mr. Wrenb*, who kept the *Bull Inn* in the said Town, and, after a long Trial, found guilty of Manslaughter.

His Majesty's Ships the *Suffolk*, *Burford*, and *Eltbam*, Part of Commodore *Knowles's* Squadron, are arriv'd at *Spithead* from *Antigua*. *Capt. Edmund Smith*, Commander of the *Burford*, (lately of the *Eltbam*) died on the Voyage, to the great Regret of all that knew him.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 9. Lieutenant Colonel *Crackbroke*, who commanded the Land Forces which went abroad in Commodore *Arfon's* Squadron; and *Capt. Michell*, who commanded one of the Ships of that Squadron, are arriv'd in *England* from *Canton* in *China*, having taken their Passage in an *East India* Ship. They left the Commodore in good Health, and give an Account, that in January last, he had obtained Leave from the Government there to be supplied with Artificers and Necessaries for refitting his Ship; but they think she will scarce be able

to get round the *Cape of Good Hope* this Season. (See p. 305.)

THURSDAY, 11.

A curious fine black Marble Stone, was laid over the Grave of *Sir Charles Wager*, in the North Isle of *Westminster-Abby*, with his Coat of Arms engrav'd on it, and this Inscription only:

Sir CHARLES WAGER.

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council were pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 25th of *August*, should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next.

The same Day their Excellencies issued an Order to oblige all Ships from the *Mediterranean*, bound to the River *Thames* or the *Medway*, to perform Quarantine in *Stangate Creek* only, being the most convenient Place for that Purpose.

FRIDAY, 12.

The Highlanders in the *Tower* were drawn out on the Parade there, and draughted off to the following Places, viz. the *Leeward Islands*, *Jamaica*, *New-England*, *Georgia*, *Gibraltar*, and *Port-Mabon*, whither they will be sent by the first Ships that sail to those Places.

The *Princess Louisa*, in the Service of the *East-India* Company, *Capt. Pinfen* Commander, struck on a Rock off the Isle of *May*, on the 18th of *April*, at *Ode* in the Morning, when 72 of the Crew were lost, and 42, with the Captain, sav'd, who swam on the Wreck, and got safe on the Island, and were taken up by *Capt. Soper*, in the *Betty*, and carried to *Virginia*.

An Order came down from the Board of Ordnance to examine into all the Forts and Castles on the Coast of *England*, that those that want may be remounted with new Cannon, and supply'd with all other military Stores necessary for a Defence. And great Expedition was us'd in repairing and rebuilding the Castles and Forts that were gone to Decay.

SUNDAY, 14.

This Day, about Eleven in the Morning, a most dreadful Fire happened at *Crediton*, near *Exeter*, which burnt with such Violence, that above 400 Houses were consumed, and several Persons lost their Lives: The Damage was computed at upwards of 50,000l.

TUESDAY, 16.

This Morning about Two o'Clock, *Jacob Cordosa* a *Jew*, and *John Eyres* (both condemn'd at the Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, the first for Burglary, and the latter for the Highway, but since ordered for Transportation) having saw'd off their Irons, and taken two Bars out of their Window, got into the Street by the Help of a Rope, and made off; several others were ready to come down, but

the

the Keepers being alarm'd by a Man and Woman who were coming thro' the Gate, they were secur'd in the old condemn'd Hold.

THURSDAY, 18.

A general Court of the Bank of England was held, when a Motion was made to circulate Exchequer Bills to the Amount of 500,000*l.* at 3 per Cent. which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, 23.

About Five o'Clock this Afternoon, as three Masons Labourers were rolling a Stone on the Top of the North West Corner of the Mansion-House, it over-balanc'd the Men, and fell down into the Cellarage, pulling the poor Fellows with it, by which Accident they were all killed on the Spot.

This Evening *Jac. Cardosa* was taken at Hoxton, as he was sitting on a Bed with a Woman, who used to visit him when in the Goal; as soon as the Door was bust open, he surrender'd himself without the least Disturbance, and was conducted back to Newgate, put into the old condemn'd Hold, and stabb'd down to the Eloor.

Some Officers of the Customs, attended with some Dragoons, seiz'd upwards of 2000 Weight of Tea, at Brightelmstone in Sussex, which was brought to the Custom-House, and lodg'd in the King's Warehouse. This is the greatest Seizure ever known to be made in England.

THURSDAY, 25.

This Morning between Nine and Ten, *James Day*, *Anne Hazzard*, *Richard Keeble*, *James Hunt*, *Thomas Collins*, and *John Harris*, condemn'd at Kingston Assizes, were carried from the New Goal in Southwark to Kennington-Common, and executed there pursuant to their Sentence. The first went in a Coach, and the others in two Carts.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

JOHN Taylor, Esq; of Tottenbary, to Miss *Hannah Hall*.

James Manwaring, of Beeston Hall in Staffordshire, Esq; to Miss *Frances Manwaring*.

Lansdown Thatcher, Esq; to Miss *Amelia Proud*, of Mitcham.

Matthew Deane, Esq; eldest Son of Sir *Matthew Deane*, of Ireland, Bart. to Miss *Salisbury Davies*, of Manley Hall in Cheshire.

Col. Burton, to Miss *Larimore*, of Knightsbridge.

Samuel Strode, Esq; Brother of *William Strode*, Esq; Memb. for Reading, to Miss *Cape*, Daughter of Gen. *Cape*, a 40,000*l.* Fortune.

James Peachy, of Sussex, Esq; to Miss *Brampton*, of Croydon.

John Gibbon, Esq; Son of the Hon. *William Gibbon*, Esq; Speaker of the General Assembly of Barbadoes, to Miss *Kendrick*, Daughter of the Rev. Dr. *Kendrick*.

Matthew Carew, Esq; to Miss *Anne Boulter*, of Gravenor Street.

Thomas Gope, Esq; of St. Albans, to the only Daughter of the Lord Visc. *Grimston*.

— *Brightman*, of St. Albans, Esq; to Miss *Bodicoate*.

Thomas Tomkins, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Treasury, to Miss *Betty Ladyman*, of Berwick-street.

Dr. Milward, an eminent Physician, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss *Wilmot*.

James Pitman, Esq; to Miss *Rogers* of Croydon.

Mr. Thomas Bellamy, of Kingston upon Thames, to Miss *Anne Lomax*, eldest Daughter to the late *Caleb Lomax*, Esq; formerly Memb. of Parl. for St. Albans.

Paul Ramsfield, Esq; an eminent Turly Merchant, to Miss *Mary Betteworth*.

James Winford, Esq; to Miss *Fanny Smith*, only Daughter and Heiress of Col. *Smith*, now in Germany.

Col. Bagnal, of the Guards, to Mrs. *Yarrow* of Fleetstreet.

The Queen of Hungary safely deliver'd of a Princess.

The Relict of the Hon. *Thomas Pelham*, jun. Esq; (who died in this Month) of a Son.

Lady Viscountess *Lymington*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Dr. *John Pratt* of *Calne* in *Wiltshire*, an eminent Surgeon and Man-Midwife.

James Bludworth, Esq; possell'd of an Estate of 900*l. per Annum* in *Warwickshire*.

Rev. John Hinton, L. L. D. Dean of *Team*, in *Ireland*.

Capt. Hammerton, one of the chief Pilots at *Dover*, and formerly Commander of the *Priscilla* in the *West India Trade*.

Lady Taft, Relict of *Sir John Taft*, Knt. late Alderman of *Walbrook Ward*.

Thomas Pelham, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Lewis* in *Sussex*.

Capt. Benson, many Years a Commander in the Royal Navy, and a near Relation to the late Admiral *Gavendis*.

John Evans, Esq; who was Governor of *Pennsylvania* in the Reign of *Q. Anne*.

David Le Grot, Esq; Secretary to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

Rt. Hon. *John Lord Hervey*, late Lord Privy Seal, and eldest Son of the Earl of *Bristol*; a famous Speaker in Parliament under the late Administration, and in the Opposition to the present: He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, the Hon. *Mr. Hervey*, a Capt. in the Guards.

William Clayton, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Surrey*.

James Rich, Esq; at *Syddenham*, possell'd of a large Estate in *Kent*, and esteemed an excellent Philosopher and Mathematician.

Col. Peers, in *Germany*, who died of a Wound he receiv'd in the Battle of *Dettingen*.

Mr. Renou, of *Lawrence Pountney Lane*, a wealthy *Hamburg* Merchant.

Robert Elwell, Esq; aged 92, possell'd of a large

large Estate in *Berkshire*, and in the Commission of the Peace for that County.

Richard Savage, Esq; Natural Son of the late Earl Rivers, a Gentleman well known for his agreeable Talent in Poetry, and no less remarkable for the various Misfortunes he encounter'd with.

Sir Mordaunt Lawton, Bart, about 10 Years old, in whom the Title is extinct.

Capt. Gregory, many Years a Commander in the Royal Navy, and one of the Governors of *Greenwich-Hospital*.

Hen. Collyer, late of *Bream's Buildings*, Esq; *Roger Price*, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Wales*.

Rev. Mr. John Isaac, Rector of *Whitwell* and *Ashwell* in *Rutland*, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Gainsborough*.

Rev. Francis Peck, M. A. a Gentleman very well vers'd in Antiquity.

Rev. Mr. Hulse, one of the Minor Canons and Preachers of *Litchfield Cathedral*.

Lieutenant Jackson, an experienced Officer, who served under his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* in *Flanders*.

Lady Northey, Relict of Sir *Edward Northey*, Knt. late Attorney General.

Lady Jane Wright, Relict of Sir *Nicholas Wright*, of *Congleton* in *Cheshire*, Knt.

Rev. Mr. James Foard, Fellow of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*.

Michael Grafton, Esq; who served the Office of High Sheriff for the County of *Kent* in the Beginning of the late Reign: He was reduc'd from a plentiful to a small Fortune, by the late fatal *South-Sea Scheme*.

The only Son of *Thomas Windham*, Esq; by the Right Hon. the Countess of *Deloraine*.

Dr. Charles Manners, of *Wem* in *Shropshire*, an eminent Surgeon and *Man-Midwife*.

Thomas Cotton, Esq; posses'd of an Estate of 800l. per Annum, in *Oxfordshire*.

Dr. Tho. Gibbs, many Years an eminent Practitioner in *Physeck* and *Surgery* at *Fever-sham*.

Thomas Eaton, of *Chestnut* in *Hertfordshire*, Esq; First Major in Lord *Delawar's* Troop of Horse Guards.

Tho. Peach, Esq; a Gentleman of considerable Fortune near *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*.

Col. Fellows, a Gentleman of a considerable Estate in *Berkshire*.

Richard Leigh, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Cheshire*.

Dr. Roger Bradford, one of the Canons of *Lincoln*, and nearly related to the late Bishop of *Rochester*.

Col. Stapleton, Brother of the late Sir *William Stapleton*, Bart, and Colonel of a Comp. in the Third Reg. of Foot Guards.

Cornelius Pitts, Esq; posses'd of an Estate of 2000l. a Year in *Wiltshire*.

Mrs Edwards, of *Kensington*, at her House in St. James's-Street; by whose Death a large Fortune comes to *Gerard Anne Edwards*, Esq; & Minor.

Ecclesiastical P R E F E R M E N T S.

M R. *Samuel Loggon*, to the Office of Presbyter, Minister, or Chaplain, as well for the Celebration of Divine Service, as for the Institution of young Men and Boys, in the Chapel of the *Holy Ghost*, near *Basing-stoke* in *Hants*.—*Mr. David Williams*, of *Brecon* in *South Wales*, to the Living of *Old Radnor*.—*Mr. Heald*, to the Rectory of *Babworth* in *Nottinghamshire*.—*John West*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Meaford* and Vicarage of *Sutton* in the *Isle of Ely*.

P R O M O T I O N S C i v i l a n d M i l i t a r y.

CAPT. Denton made Commander of the *C. Phœnix*, of 20 Guns.—*Capt. Collini*, Commander of the *Grampus Sloop*.—*Lord Chief Justice Lee* elected one of the Governors of the *Charter-House*, in the Room of the late Earl of *Wilmington*.—*Major General Huske* made Col. of his Majesty's own Royal Reg. of *Welsh Fuzileers*, in the Room of *Newham Peers*, Esq; deceas'd.

List of Flag Officers, upon the late Promotion, occasion'd by the Death of Sir Charles Wager, Admiral of the White, and of *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, viz. *Sir John Norris*, Vice-Admiral of *England*, the Union Flag:—*John Balchen*, Esq; Admiral of the White:—*Thomas Matthews*, Esq; Admiral of the Blue:—*Edward Vernon*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red:—*Nicholas Haddock*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White:—*Sir Chaloner Ogle*, Knt. Vice-Admiral of the Blue:—*Richard Loftock*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red:—*James Stuart*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White:—*Sir Charles Hardy*, Knt. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Capt. Chadwick and *Capt. Chatwood* appointed Regulating Captains.—*Lieut. Col. Knightly*, made Col. of the Reg. in *Flanders*, late Col. *Huske's*.—*Capt. Dukes* made Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Boyn*.—*Right Hon. Henry Pelham*, Esq; (Brother to the Duke of *Newcastle*) Paymaster of the Forces, and Knight of the Shire for *Sussex*, appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, in the Room of the late Earl of *Wilmington*.

Promotions in the Army soon after the Battle of Dettingen.

Third Troop of Horse Guards. *John Barnard*, Brigade-Major; *Newton Barton*, Exempt.

Honeywood's. *William Lacombe*, Captain; *Charles Shrimpton Boothby*, Captain-Lieutenant; *James Wharton* and *William Lightfoot*, Lieutenants; * *Mr. Ross*, * *Mr. Collier*, and * *Mr. Hamilton*, Cornets.

Ligonier's. *Ralph Craigh*, Adjutant.

Churchill's Dragoons. *Charles Hambleton*, Captain; *Edward Goddard*, Captain-Lieutenant; *Thomas Carver*, Lieutenant; * *Samuel Carte*, Cornet.

Bland's. *Joseph Cheld*, Lieut. * *James Rowlandson*, Cornet.

Hawley's. William Steuart, Captain-Lieutenant; James Surtees, Lieutenant.

Cope's. James Shipley, Lieutenant; * William Erskine, Cornet.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Foot). Alexander Johnson, Captain; James Drysdale, Captain-Lieutenant; William Bolton, Lieutenant; * Roger Lort, Ensign.

Soule's Foot. Thomas Brown and Joseph Combs, Captains; Thomas Ball, Captain-Lieutenant; Thomas Fraser and David Evers, Lieutenants; * Benjamin Beilby, Ensign.

Pulteney's. * Daniel Laniel, Ensign.

Johnson's. Robert Ecles, Captain; Peter Daulhat, Captain-Lieutenant; James Colley, Alexander Gardner, Thomas Otway, and Henry Greene, Lieutenants; * William Sampson and * Peter Daulhat, Ensigns.

Onslow's. John Gray, Major; John La Fauchille, Captain; Arthur Loftus, Captain-Lieutenant; William Rickson, Lieutenant; * Rich. Creswell and * J. Trollop, Ensigns.

Ponsonby's. * Joseph Maddox, Ensign.

Campbell's. Alexander Sandelands, Captain; John Noble, Captain-Lieutenant; Wynn Johnston and William Flood, Lieutenants; * Cha. Colvill and * W. M'Gachan, Ensigns.

Duroure's. James Campbell, Henry Powel and Richard Field, Captains; Morris Guldston, Captain-Lieutenant; James Wolf, Captain and Adjutant; Thomas Townshend, Corbet Parry, Rovigny Decon and John Scott, Lieutenants; * Peter Chalbet, * Samuel Lane, * Hugh Adams and * Geo. Bockland, Ensigns.

O'Farrel's. Andrew Rollo, Captain.

Houghton's. Charles Urquhart, Captain; *Duncomb's.* Philip Newark, Captain-Lieut; *Mordaunt's.* Peter Parr, Captain; James Reitfield, Captain-Lieutenant.

Cholmondeley's. William Singleton and Hen. Stirk, Captains.

Wardour's. Richard Evans and John Du-
maresque, Captains.

Lascelles's. Richard Corbet, Captain.

Harrison's. John Maxwell, Captain.

Handasyd's. Hugh Patrick, Captain.

Lord Henry Beauclerk's. Stewart Douglas, Captain.

Murray's. Edward Scott, Captain.

Fowkes's. Phineas Bowles, Captain.

Graham's. Sir Will. Boothby, Bart. Captain.

Leigh's. Henry Herly, Captain.

Barrel's. John Tucker, Captain.

Read's. Tho. Bolton and Edm. Bond, Capt. Those mark'd * are new Officers, the other were rais'd according to their Seniority.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES Symes, of Falmouth, Cornwall, Haberdasher and Hosiery.—Peter Blackaller, of Totnes, Devon, Mercer.—William Newland, late of the Parish of Writtle, Essex, Broker, Brickmaker, and Lime-Merchant.—Samuel Johnson, of Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, Hosiery.—James Dunbar, late of King's Lynn, Norfolk, Linen-Draper.—Walker Jenkins, late of Bristol, Linen-Draper.—David Murray, late of Riddings, in Cumberland, Dealer in Swine and Meal.—Thomas Poole, of Ilminster, Dealer in Wines, and Chapman.—Alexander Ford, of Bristol, Wine-cooper and Vintner.

S T O C K S.

S. Sea	110 $\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	African
—Ann.	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Aff. 81
Bank	147 $\frac{2}{3}$	$147\frac{1}{7}$	1	Lon. ditto $11\frac{2}{3}$
—Cire.	61 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$6d$	3	p. C. Ann. $102\frac{5}{8}$
M. Bank	119			Salt Tallies $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $3\frac{1}{2}$
India	Nothing			Emp. Loan Nothing
—Bonds	41 $15\frac{1}{2}$	2	$14\frac{1}{2}$	Equiv. III

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amt.	34 11	Bilboa	41
D. Sight	34 8	Legborn	$51\frac{1}{8}$ $2\frac{1}{3}$
Rotter.	35	Genoa	$54\frac{2}{3}$
Hamb.	$33\frac{9}{10}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	Venice	$51\frac{5}{6}$
Paris	$32\frac{2}{3}$ $2\frac{1}{16}$	Lisbon	$51\frac{6d}{3}$
Bourdx.	$32\frac{3}{5}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$	Porto	$55\frac{5d}{4}$
Cadiz	$40\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{3}{8}$	Antwo.	$35\frac{5}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Madrid	$41\frac{1}{8}$	Dublin	$7\frac{1}{8}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	18 20	Pease	17 21 6
Rye	13 14	H. Pease	14 16
Barley	14 16	H. Beans	14 17
Quins	9 10	B. Malt	18 20
Tares	17 20	P. Malt	20 23 6

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from July 26. to Aug. 23.

Christned	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \end{array} \right\}$	540	1045
Buried	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \end{array} \right\}$	777	1520
Died under 2 Years old		642	
Between 2 and 5		116	
5		56	
10		53	
20		115	
30		132	
40		136	
50		102	
60		91	
70		55	
80		22	
90		0	
90 and upwards			

Hay 42 to 45. a Load.

THE

THE Allied Army under the Command of his Britannick Majesty, having continued in their Camp near Hanau from the Time of the Battle of Dettingen till the 15th of last Month, Prince Charles, accompany'd by Marshal Kevenbullen, and several other Generals, arriv'd that Day in the Camp, to pay a Visit to his Majesty, and to concert with him the future Operations of the Campaign. They continued there till the 18th, when his Highness departed and arrived next Evening at the Army under his Command, and upon the 22d that whole Army marched in three Columns, consisting of 20,000 Men each, towards the Rhine. As soon as Marshal Noailles heard that the Austrian Army was approaching that River, he marched with the French Army under his Command, from the Neighbourhood of Worms to Frankendal, and from thence in a few Days quite out of Germany into the Lower Alsace. And as the Austrian Army continued its March up the Rhine, towards the Brisgaw, a large Detachment was sent from Noailles's Army to Upper Alsace, in order to join the Troops there, and to form an Army of Observation under the Count de Saxe, for oppofing and preventing, if poffible, the Austrians passing the Rhine. As soon as the French Armies had been thus forced to retire out of Germany, M. Amelot, by order of his Most Christian Majesty, declared thus to all the foreign Ministers reſiding at Paris: 'The King has commanded his Armies to retire out of Germany, and to repaſs the Rhine; but at the ſame Time has commanded others to assemble on the Meuse, and on the Moselle. These Troops have no Orders to commit any Hostilities, unless they are attack'd; and in that Case, they are to defend themselves with all imaginable Vigour. At preſent the King, my Maſter, regards the War as made ſolely againſt him, and his Maſter, conſequently, will regard, and even treat as direct Enemies, ſuch as ſhall in any Manner act againſt his Armies.'

On the other Hand, the Q. of Hungary has publish'd a Maniſtſto, the Substance of which is as follows, viz. "That the Q. of Hungary and Bohemia having, by the Blessing of God and the Aſſiſtance of her Allies, delivered her Dominions from the Armies which had invaded them, and which have been obliged to repaſs the Rhine, ſhe has reſolved to improve the Advantages which the Almighty has bleſſ'd her Arms with; wherefore ſhe has order'd him (Mentzel) to penetrate into the Dominions and Countries of the Crown of France, which formerly belonged to the Empire; that he ſigniſies, in particular, to the Inhabitants of the Provinces of Alsace, Burgundy and Franche County, to thoſe of the Duchies of Lorain and Bar, and of the Bishopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, as also to the Inhabitants of the District, which has

been diſmember'd from the Duchy of Luxembourg, that her Hungarian Majesty's Intenſion is not to make Reprisals on them, but to deliver them from a Situation which ſo often exposes their Country to become the Theatre of War: Therefore he gives Notice to the Noblesſe and Clergy of thoſe Provinces, as also to the Inhabitants of the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. that if they remain quiet at home, and do not take up Arms; if they punctually pay the Contributions, and furnish the Provisions and Forage demanded; if they abstain from alienating their Estates or Effects, and do not forſake their Habitations, then they may rely entirely on the Queen's Clemency, and be affur'd that ſhe will uſe them with as much Juſtice as Lenity: That her Maſter, who never had, and ſtill has no other Aim than to ſecure the Tranquillity of the Empire, propoſes to gain this End by labouring, with her Allies, to lock up the Crown of France within her antient Bounds, &c."

These two Maniſtſtoes, or Declaratiſons, will ſhew upon what Footing the War now stands between the K. of France and Q. of Hungary; and the following Account of the Reparations of Dunkirk will ſhew, what Reaſon the Dutch, as well as this Nation, has to declare War againſt France; it is dated Aug. 4, O. S. and is thus: "At the Eaſt End of the Port they are enlarging one of the three Batteries rais'd in the Year 1740, which have a Communication together by a wooden Bridge; two of thoſe Batteries are of ten Piſces each, and the other of fifteen; all 24 Pounders. They have rais'd a new Battery, between thoſe three and the Downs, in the Middle of the Strand, which has a Communication with them; this new Battery commands the whole Strand, which is cover'd with Chevaux de Friſe. The Lines or In-trenchments made laſt Year are guarded by Detachments of the Garrison; but as these Lines are about half a League diſtant from the Town, and that being once forced, that Side would be left quite defenceleſs; they are making another Line, with a very broad ad-vanced Fosse or Ditch before it, close by the Lower Town: This Line begins at the Canal of Bergue, from whence it is carried on to the Canal of Furnes, and then by the Glacis, within 100 Paces of the Gazzernes, ending at the Port. Three Thousand Men are em-ploy'd on this Work alone, and they go on ſo vigorously; that it's reckon'd they will finish it before the End of this Month. The Whole is to be planted with Cannon."

From hence ſome People argue, that we ought immediately to declare War againſt France; because we could then interrupt their Trade, and attack their Plantations, whereas neither our Trade can be much more inter-rupted, nor our Plantations in much greater Danger, than they are at preſent from our

War

War with Spain, supported underhand chiefly by French Seamen.

Now to return to the Operations of the Campaign. The Army under Prince Charles was, by the last Accounts, advanced up the Rhine as far as Old Brisack, and the French and they were every Day cannonading each other, but the *Austrians* had not yet attempted to pass: However their *Hussars* and *Pandours*, under Colonel Trench, had frequently passed that River, attack'd and defeated several Parties of the French, and had laid several Villages in *Alsace* under Contribution, beside returning always with great Booty. On the other Side, the Allied Army under his Britannick Majesty had all repassed the Rhine a little below *Metz*; and upon the 27th Instant, N. S. began to march up that River towards *Alsace*, in order to force M. *Noailles* to a Battle, or to retire from the Rhine, and leave Prince Charles a free Passage. In the mean Time, the *Austrian Hussars* belonging to this Army, under the Command of Baron *Menzel*, has made Inroads as far as *Sare-Louis*, and his totally defeated a large Detachment of French Forces sent against them.

As for *Egra* and *Ingolstadt*, our Advices of their Surrender were premature; for both still hold out, but by this Time must be reduced to great Straits, not only for Want of Provisions, being closely block'd up, but on account of a contagious Distemper which, it is said, prevails in both.

The War against France being now begun by the Q. of Hungary, in the Manner I have mention'd, it is a very great Encouragement for the other Powers of Europe, particularly the Empire, to join with her, that we have certain Accounts of *Schach Nadir*'s having actually attack'd the Ottoman Dominions, and already made himself Master of the City of *Kars*, so that there is no Danger to be apprehended from the Side of *Turky*; yet, as ill used as the new Emperor has been by the French, and tho' he has been by their bad Conduct, or something worse, drove entirely out of his Dominions, he remains so firmly

attach'd to that Nation, as to declare, that as to what regards himself in particular, he would rather chuse to let Things go to the last Extremity, than be guilty of taking the least Step that might induce the Empire to take Part in the present War.

The 16th of last Month, Lieutenant General Baron *Bodenbroek* was executed upon a Scaffold at *Stockholm*, according to the Sentence pass'd upon him in the Diet; and the 30th being the Day appointed for Count *Lewenbaup*'s Execution, it was discovered in the Morning that he had made his Escape, whereupon a Reward of 20.000 Crowns was offer'd to any one that should bring him back to Justice; the Houses of all his Friends and Relations were narrowly searched, Parties were sent into *Scania* to prevent his getting to *Denmark*, and two armed Sloops were sent out to search all Ships bound from *Sweden*, one of which came up with a Yacht bound for *Dantzick*, which they immediately board'd, and discovered the unfortunate Count dress'd in a Sailor's Habit, whom they carried directly back to *Stockholm*, where he was executed, according to his Sentence, on the 4th Instant. The Senate has however declared, that his Sentence and Execution shall no Way operate to the Prejudice of his Family, which, indeed, is but just, unless it should appear, that his Estate has been increased by his Crimes. Tho' great Interest was made in Favour of both these Noblemen by their Friends and Relations, yet the *Resentment* of the People was so violent against them, that the Government durst not offer to pardon or screen them; nay they are still proceeding against several others of the same Party, and the House of Peasants continue to insist upon an Inquiry into the Conduct of all those who involved them in the last War against *Russia*.

The last Mail brought us an Account, that Prince *George* of *Holstein*, third Brother to the Duke of *Holstein Eutin*, now Prince Royal of *Sweden*, was elected Duke of *Courland*.

The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1743.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* 1. THE Universal Pocket-Book; being the most comprehensive, useful, and compleat Book of the Kind, ever yet publish'd. The 4th Edition. Printed for Mess. *Ware*, *Hutch*, *Ashley*, *Hodges*, and *Wibers*, pr. 2s. 6d.

* 2. The Gentleman Angler. The 3d Edition, with large Additions. Printed for C. *Hitch*, price 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGICAL.

3. A Vindication of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, from the Misrepresentations of Mr. T. *Chubb*, in a Book lately published in his Name, falsely called, *The true Gospel of Jesus Christ assertor*. In which is demonstrated, that what he asserts to be the Gospel of Je-

sus Christ is not that Gospel, and that what he denies to be the Gospel of Jesus Christ is strictly and properly that Gospel. To which is added, a Hymn on the Nativity. By J. *Horler*, A. B. Printed for T. *Ashley*, and Sold by B. *Collins* in *Salisbury*, price 5s. few'd.

4. The certain Efficacy of Christ's Death assertor. By J. *Brine*. Printed for A. *Ward*, price 4s.

5. The Christian Religion not destitute of Arguments to support it. By the same Author, price 6d.

6. The everlasting Gospel. Printed for M. *Cooper*, price 6d.

7. The Challenge. Printed for M. *Cooper*, price 6d.

[The rest of the Books in our next.]